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LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Col. Mansfield Confirmed.
WASHINGTON, Friday, April 20.

Lieut. BEALE, formerly Indian Agent at California, whose accounts have just been allowed by the Treasury Department, indulged a severe castigation with his fists upon Col. MANSFIELD, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at Willard's Hotel, this afternoon. Lieut. BEALE attributes the peremptory disallowance of his accounts to the personal hostility of the Commissioner—and hence the assault.

The mail from New-York failed to reach Philadelphia in time for the 3 o'clock afternoon train from there, and did not reach here until three hours after the regular mail time.

The thermometer this evening stands at 60°. At midday it was quite warm.

The New Court of Claims.
WASHINGTON, Friday, April 20.

The organization of the new Court of Claims in this city has not yet taken place, but is looked for soon. Chief Justice GILCHRIST is now here, and Judge BLACKFORD has been in the city for several weeks. Judge LUMPKIN is expected to arrive in a few days.

Execution of a Murderer—Sudden Death.
PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 20.

ROBERT SWIFT, who was convicted at the Cecil County Court for the murder of KILLOUR in August last, in Harford County, Maryland, was executed today, about a mile and a half from Elkton Top Hill. He confessed shooting KILLOUR with a double-barrelled gun, discharging of his both barrels at the same time. He said the murder was not premeditated, but having heard that KILLOUR charged him with stealing, and going by KILLOUR's house, his dog rushed upon him, and supposing that he had been set upon him by KILLOUR, he shot to him, causing KILLOUR's death. The trial had been removed to Cecil County on the application of SWIFT.

SAMUEL R. SILCOX, who arrived in this city last night, was found dead in his bed this morning. His brother-in-law, EBENEZER COMSTOCK, lives at Auburn. The deceased had consumption, and his death was caused by exhaustion, brought on by a discharge from the lungs.

Letter from Salt Lake.
INDEPENDENCE, (Mo.,) Tuesday, April 17.

The mail from Salt Lake arrived here at 6 o'clock last evening, but the news received by it is unimportant.

BRIGHAM YOUNG continues to act as Governor.

On the mountains the snow was very deep.

There have been no detentions or molestations on the Plains lately by the Indians. They appear now to be more peaceably disposed, and have returned the stock formerly stolen by them, and seem anxious to make amends for their past acts.

The Massachusetts Liquor Bill.
BOSTON, Friday, April 20.

Governor GARDINER to-day signed the new Liquor Bill, and it is now the law.

Marine Disasters.
PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 20.

The schooner *Boston*, of Cape May, bound from Philadelphia to Boston, went ashore this afternoon on the Cold Spring Bar, near Cape Island. She may be got off, but her cargo will be an entire loss. Another schooner struck about the same time. A dense fog was prevailing.

Arrival of the Southern Mail.
BALTIMORE, Friday, April 20.

We have received here New-Orleans papers of Saturday, but they contain no news worth telegraphing.

LATE NEWS FROM ASPINWALL.

Arrival of the Steamship Star of the South.

The steamship *Star of the South*, Capt. MARKS, left New-York on her outward trip for San Francisco, *via* Panama Railroad. Arrived at Aspinwall on the 20th, and the goods placed on steamship *Golden Gate*, and reached San Francisco in 20 days from New-York. Left Aspinwall 6th inst., and arrived at Kingston morning of 8th. Left Kingston on the 11th, and arrived at her dock on Thursday.

Among her passengers is Sir CHARLES GREY, late Governor of Jamaica.

At Aspinwall everything is flourishing.

The Panama Railroad is completed and in fine and safe condition, cars running daily at regular hours. The main is sufficiently strong to transport any amount of weight. A passenger says:

"We crossed to Panama and returned the following day to Aspinwall—time four hours each way."

The steamer brought from the Pacific side a new article to this market, viz., a lot of Pearl Shell, to be transhipped to London.

The papers publish the act of the New Granadian Congress creating a separate State of the provinces of the Isthmus, namely: Panama, Azuero, Veraguas and Chiriqui, under the name of the State of Panama. Its boundaries on the West are those between New Granada and Costa Rica, and a future law is to define the limits which will separate it from the rest of the territory of the Republic.

The new State may freely enact that which is permitted by its own Constitution, except in the following instances, in which it is declared to depend upon New Granada:

1. Everything relative to foreign affairs.
2. The organization and service of the standing army and naval militia.
3. National credit.
4. Naturalization of foreigners.
5. National escapes and disbursements.
6. The use of the flag and arms of the Republic.
7. All relative to the waste lands that the nation reserves to itself.
8. Weights and measures.

The Assembly of the new State is to consist of thirty-one members, to be appointed as follows:

Chiriqui, with	17,879 inhabitants	4 deputies.
Veraguas, with	27,164 inhabitants	15 deputies.
Panama, with	52,066 inhabitants	12 deputies.
Total	100,109	31

An attempt was made to murder Mr. RAN RUNNELS in the streets of Panama on the 21st of March, of which we find the following account in a letter in the Aspinwall Courier:

On Sunday night, Mr. RUNNELS was going home with two friends, Messrs. FREY and Don FERMIN IZAGA, and on reaching the corner of Main-street, on the East side of the Plaza, where Mr. FREY's store is situated, the two latter gentlemen passed a few steps beyond the corner, and stood conversing at the main entrance of Mr. FREY's building, while Mr. R. stood at the adjacent corner.

Mr. R. heard something which sounded like balls strike the walls of the house behind him, just above his head, and on the same instant a perfect blaze of fire issued from a weapon in the hands of some person standing at the corner on the northwest corner of the Cathedral Plaza. He called to his friends and rushed towards the spot where he was gone informed by several citizens who had been apprised by the noise of the report.

Thence, they pursued the chase through several streets, but did not succeed in finding any traces of the villain within the city. Mr. R. then mustered his men, and went to the dwelling of one of SALTILLO's relatives, and there and elsewhere ascertained that SALTILLO had been hidden in the mountains for several days, and that he was determined upon executing his threat to murder RAN RUNNELS and others, &c., &c. He should, and will be taken, dead or alive. We heard it stated that a large reward has been offered for him.

This SALTILLO is said to be a notorious highway robber and leader of a gang of desperadoes, whose operations had been interfered with by the RUNNELS guard.

The United States sloop-of-war *John Adams* arrived again at Panama on the 2d of April, and anchored in the bay.

The bark *Serene* arrived at Panama on the 31st of March with a cargo of Chile coals.

TEMPORALITIES.

Senator Erastus Brooks in an Awkward Position.

To the Editors of the Courier and Enquirer:

I am glad to perceive by his attempted defence in your paper of this date, that Mr. BROOKS begins to realize vaguely the position in which he has placed himself. He commences his pitiable defence by misrepresenting the state of the question. He says it is "in regard to my ownership of real estate property in the City of New-York." The question is not in regard to any such thing, and this Mr. BROOKS knows as well as I do. The question is in regard to the truth or falsehood of certain statements made by him in the Senate of New-York, on the 6th of March. In reference to my ownership *of real estate property*, as Mr. BROOKS calls it, there is no question. The title of many Catholic Churches in the City of New-York is vested in me, and so far I am the *owner*. My intention, even, is to add to this property by purchasing such additional lots, or accepting the gift of them, as I may find from time to time to be desirable for the purpose of providing religious instruction for the wants of the Catholic flock committed to my charge. If Mr. BROOKS will examine the records of the City of New-York three months from this time he will probably find conveyances made to me by parties who have the right to sell or bestow as they think proper.

But I shall waive all controversy regarding matters introduced into Mr. BROOKS's reply, in order to direct his wandering attention to the real state of the case. On the 6th of March he asserted that my property in the city of New York alone was not much short of five millions. This was falsehood No. 1. He asserted that of this property numerous transfers had been made to me by Trustees. This was falsehood No. 2. He asserted that some of the parcels conveyed to me covered whole squares of land. This was falsehood No. 3.

Now, we shall take these falsehoods in their order. Mr. BROOKS, in maintaining falsehood No. 1, has copied out ten entries as found in the Register's books of this city. He heads the list with the words—

"CONVEYANCES TO JOHN HUGHES."

The first conveyance is a *lease*, which shows, so far as the ownership of real estate is concerned, that the very heading of the entries is not correct.

The second is also a lease, showing the same thing.

The third is from GEORGE WILDES and AGNES his wife, and it remains for Mr. BROOKS to show that Mr. WILDES and his wife had been Trustees of a Catholic church.

The fourth is from ANDREW BYRNE, and is the conveyance, not of real estate, but of a lease also.

The fifth is from DAVID DUDLEY FIELD and STEPHEN J. FIELD, Trustees of Wife and HARRIET D. FIELD, wife of D. D. FIELD. (I copy from Mr. BROOKS' report of these matters in your journal, but I decline all responsibility for their accuracy.) Mr. BROOKS does not inform us whether these parties had been Trustees of Catholic Church property or not.

The sixth is from Rev. WM. PATTON, D. D., and MARY his wife. Mr. BROOKS does not say that the Rev. Dr. and his wife had been Trustees of any Catholic Church.

Here Mr. Senator BROOKS seems to have become desperate, and gives a duplicate under head No. 7 of the conveyances made by GEO. WILDES and AGNES his wife, as already recorded under head No. 3. I was not aware that Mr. WILDES had given me two deeds of the same property. But Mr. Senator BROOKS is a man of singular enterprise, and he has made the discovery, and attempted to impose upon the public by a falsehood so easily to be detected.

No. 8 is from Mr. BARTHOLOMEW O'CONNOR, who, if *Mr. BROOKS is to be believed, is named in the record as* Trustee to Christ's Church—the truth being that Mr. BARTHOLOMEW O'CONNOR in that case was only the Assignee of a bankrupt Board of Trustees.

No. 9 is from GEORGE PLANNAGH, and CATHARINE A. his wife; THOMAS WARD, and MARGARETTA his wife; NATHANIEL P. BAILY, and his wife, *et al.* to NICHOLAS DEAN, of the second, part, and JOHN HUGHES, of the third part. Under the same No. 9 we find immediately, ANDREW BYRNE, Clergyman, to JOHN HUGHES, Bishop.

No. 10 is a specimen of Mr. BROOK's eloquent brevity of style. It is entitled, "*Same to Same.*" Here again Mr. BROOKS duplicates the same conveyance, as that in the simple copying from the Registry, by way of defence for older falsehoods, he invents new ones, and in two instances copies the same conveyance—I suppose by way of guarding against mistakes.

I hope the respectable gentlemen and their wives here mentioned, will hold Mr. BROOKS, and not me, responsible for having their names paraded in a public newspaper. The extract of all these entries is brought forth by Mr. BROOKS to substantiate what I have taken the liberty to call his falsehood, uttered in the Senate of New-York, when he alleges in his official capacity, and as one having taken pains to be well informed on the subject, that the value of my real estate in the City of New-York alone was not much short of five millions. We have just seen that Mr. BROOKS has counted two conveyances each twice over, and that instead of ten conveyances there are in reality only eight on the very record which he professes to have examined. None of these conveyances of real estate are from Trustees of Catholic Churches.

Is it not lamentable to think that a man who has been Senator of the State of New-York should so misrepresent the records of entries which are open to the inspection of all in the Register's Office!

But the question is not whether I am the *owner* of some portion of real estate, but whether Mr. BROOKS did not utter a falsehood when he stated that the value of my property in the City of New-York alone was little short of five millions of dollars. The gentleman attempts to make his extract honest looking by describing the boundaries of each section of property thus conveyed with a minuteness very uninteresting to the public, but with an executude becoming a conveyancer's apprentice. One would suppose that he imagined himself copying a list of the arrivals at the hotels, to be published in that meanest of all printed newspapers, the New-York *Express*, of which he is one of the editors.

Now the difference between the value of the eight conveyances cited by Mr. BROOKS, and a little short of $5,000,000, will be the measure of the difference between the truth of his present defence and the falsehood of his assertion in the Senate on the 6th of last March. I suppose the gross value of the eight conveyances enumerated, to be $200,000, and deduct $200,000 from a sum a little short $5,000,000—say $4,750,000, there remains a difference between truth and falsehood of $4,500,000, which Mr. BROOKS has still to account for. In other words, by a strict arithmetical calculation, there is a difference of two thousand two hundred and seventy-five per cent. between the truth, if we can call it so, of Mr. BROOKS' defence and the original falsehood of his statement. This is a large percentage, but Senator BROOKS may yet have means of reducing it. So far, I think, it is quite clear that the charge of falsehood No. 1 has not been refuted. However, small work is enough for the Senator during one day, and as he signs his letter "for to day, yours very respectfully," we must wait to see what he has in reserve for to-morrow. I would only beg him not to attempt filling up his schedule by enumerating the same conveyance twice so he has done "for to-day."

Falsehood No. 2, as found in his speech of the 6th of March, is, that among the conveyances there are numerous transfers from trustees to JOHN HUGHES. Mr. BROOKS has done nothing, as yet by way of attempt to sustain this falsehood. He has not shown one single such transfer, and accordingly we may safely say there is little short of five millions per cent. between his impudent defence and his false assertion on the 6th of March, in the Senate of New-York. But we must be indulgent, and allow him time to examine the records for them.

The statement in his speech which we marked as falsehood No. 3, that some of the parcels of property conveyed to me covered whole squares of land, Mr. BROOKS "for to-day" has not had time, I suppose, to institute one for his case in other instances, in other parts of the City of New-York, where I own whole squares of land lie, and are situate. But we must give him time. He has done pretty well for one day. He has made ten entries for the newspapers out of sight in the Register's books—and to a man who can do this, powers of originality cannot be denied.]

On the whole I think Mr. BROOKS has been very unsuccessful in his attempt to substantiate the three propositions which I have indicated as falsehoods Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

In the present melancholy predicament in which Mr. BROOKS has contrived to place himself, I think he might dispense with all moralizing as regards proprieties of language. They are out of season for his pen. He is not satisfied at my using the word falsehood in regard to any of his assertions, however injurious to me or mischievous to others. Now falsehood is the only word that could express my meaning. To gentlemen of more refined sensibility than the Senator, a gentler term would have been sufficient to arouse their quick and honorable resentment, either to retract the assertion advanced, or to apologize manfully for having been betrayed into it. On the other hand, if a stronger expression had been used, it would have implied a direct violation of the courtesies of life, even in regard to one by whom truth had been so outraged. Mr. BROOKS is very severe upon me, as he imagines, when he says that "a scullion can call names and use epithets, but names and epithets" says Mr. BROOKS, "are not truth." Pray, where did Mr. BROOKS learn this philosophy? I can assure him that names and epithets rightly applied to the tried and detected, truth in the Sanctuary of St. Dominic, and other institutions under the care of the "Sisters of Charity" and "brothers of Christian Schools."

The Diocese of Albany (37 churches,) and Buffalo (100 churches,) are larger only in the number of churches, some of which are purposes and chiefly chapels. The rule there, as here, is to place the temporalities of the church in the hands of the Bishops.

I am not complaining of all this, or of the Roman Catholics, or of their faith. I am not even complaining of the Roman wool farm or grand rabbit warren, and the temporalities of the Romish power in the City and State. I am showing in whose hands, and under whose control most of these THEROMANTINS are.

On the matter of values, too, I shall not fall much, if any, short of the amount mentioned in the Senate of New-York on the 6th of March last. With such estates as these at Fordham, costing seventy thousand dollars, and now worth four or five hundred thousand dollars,—as the McGowen property on the middle Island Road, and known as McGowan's Pass, the Jacob Lorillard property, of one hundred acres,—the valuable property, commencing on Fifty-first-street, opposite the Deaf and Dumb Institution, added to other Church property, it will be easy to count up millions in present value.

One word just here, of this last piece of property.

When the Directors of the Deaf and Dumb Institution earnestly begged the Common Council of this City, and as a matter of public charity to enable them the better to educate the Deaf and Dumb of the City and State, for a part of the tract of land, at a nominal rent, now occupied by them, *they were refused*. They had to pay $25,000 to the Corporation for the balance of a block between Forty-ninth and Fifteenth-streets, and the balance of a block between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-streets. The Common Council so decreed, and the Mayor was approved in his prayer from Protestants, for a great and noble Christian charity, benefiting all sects, was met by adverse reports and adverse votes, even when the Common Council of the City, *for one dollar*, conveyed to JOHN HUGHES, President, and V. O. DEMARILLY, Secretary, for the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, one of the most valuable pieces of land in the City, and on a square quite large enough for that "Erastus Brooks Library," which the Archbishop now owes the City of New-York. The Deaf and Dumb were compelled to pay, for a much smaller piece of ground, $25,000. The Archbishop and the Roman Catholics, on an estate bounded by Fifth-avenue, Fifty-first and Fifty-second-streets, paid the sum of one dollar! The particulars of all this may be found in the Book of Deeds, marked A., page 271, and those who are more curious may turn to a Common Council report, where they will find the rejection of the prayer of Protestants for the Deaf and Dumb, and the grant of the prayer of the Roman Catholics. The City property thus given for one dollar is worth to-day from $150,000 to $200,000, and in view of its value I cite these not very pleasant facts for those who made the grant in the one case, and declined it in the other.

The Fordham property also is a princely estate, owned by Some Romish Institution. The deeds, I understand, are in his name. Negotiations connected with the property are conducted in his name. I have had the copy of one before me, which begins thus:

"This [illegible] between [illegible] and JOHN HUGHES, of New-York, [illegible]"

And a very funny document it is for "JOHN HUGHES, *his heirs and assignees.*"

One article covenants that he, his heirs or assignees, shall have a *free pass over the Harlem Railroad, with fifty pounds of baggage* daily. If the Bishop does not choose to avail himself of this liberal grant,—for I learn from all quarters that he is generally desiring a bargain,—he turns it to account the "poor," who shall receive the benefit. The deed-hand system is thus formally contemplated for over a public highway between Fordham and New-York, by the distinguished "†JOHN Archbishop of the Province of New-York."

But all this is only preliminary to more important matter which follows, and in continuation of the record I cite the following:

CONVEYANCES TO JOHN HUGHES.

NUMBER ELEVEN.

Zacharius Kuntze to *John Hughes.*	Date of Con., March 24, 1848. Recorded in liber. 500, p. 509, May 10, 1848. Consideration, one dollar.

All and singular these two several lots, pieces or parcels of land, situated, lying and being on the north side of Thirty-first-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues, in Sixteenth (late Twelfth) Ward of City of New-York, and laid down and distinguished upon a certain map—is annexed to the report of Fred. DePeyster and others, commissioners appointed by order of Court of Chancery of State of New-York, in a certain suit before Vice Chancellor of first Circuit, brought by Moulton Bullock, complainant, against Thomas Burlock and other defendants, to make partition of certain lands and premises held in common between the parties, among which were lands and premises laid down on said map—on which map the said two several lots, pieces or parcels of land, hereby intended to be conveyed, are known and distinguished as numbers seven and forty. The lots in dimension, when taken together, are specified on said map to be 100 feet 6½ inches in depth on the westerly side thereof, and 35 feet wide in the rear, and 105 feet and 1 inch in depth on easterly side; said two lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on easterly side of and next adjoining to premises now occupied for a Catholic Church.

NUMBER TWELVE.

James Foster, Contractor, and Emilia, his wife, to *John Hughes.*	Date of Con., Feb. 21, 1848. Recorded in liber. 502, p. 244, Feb. 29, 1848. Consideration $4,400.

All those 8 certain lots of land situate, lying and being in Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, on southeast corner of Eighth-street and Avenue B; taken together, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eighth-street with the easterly side of Avenue B, running thence southerly along the east line of Avenue B 48 feet and 8 inches, thence east on a line parallel with south side of Eighth-street 100 feet, thence northerly in a line parallel with easterly line of Avenue B 48 feet 8 inches, thence westerly along southerly side of Eighth-street 100 feet to place of beginning.

NUMBER THIRTEEN.

Sarah Remsen to *John Hughes.*	Date of Con., May 1, 1848. Recorded in liber. 503, p. 542, May 2, 1848. Consideration $2,175.

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, on east side of Avenue B, between Seventh and Eighth-streets, in said City, and which is bounded and described as follows, that is to say, beginning at a part on easterly side of Avenue B, distant 73 feet 2 inches southerly from southeast corner of Avenue B and Eighth-street, and running thence easterly and parallel with Eighth-street, 100 feet, thence running southerly and parallel with Avenue B, 24 feet 4 inches, thence running west and parallel with Eighth-street, 100 feet to Avenue B, and thence running north along Avenue B, 24 feet 4 inches, to place of beginning.

NUMBER FOURTEEN.

Geo. W. Hall, of Buffalo, to *John Hughes.*	Date of Conveyance, May 1, 1845. Record, June 19, 1848, in liber. 505, p. 95. Consideration, $10.

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New-York, on the west side of Mulberry-street, known and distinguished on a certain map or chart thereof made by CASIMIR H. GORDON, late City Surveyor, by part of lot No. 60—bounded eastwardly in front on Mulberry-street aforesaid, northerly by lot No. 62, westerly, in rear, by lot No. 168, and southerly by remaining part of said lot No. 62. Containing in width and front 25 feet 2 inches, and in rear 24 feet, and in length 120 feet.

NUMBER FIFTEEN.

James Roe, of Macon, Ga., to *John Hughes.*	Recorded in liber. 506, p. 100, June 19, 1848. Consideration $1.

All and singular, the one equal undivided fifth part of the following lot, piece or parcel of land, with buildings thereon, situate, lying and being in the Fourteenth (formerly Eighth) Ward of the City of New-York, and late part or parcel of the estate of Alderman DICKERSON, deceased, known and distinguished on a certain map or chart thereof, made by CASIMIR H. GORDON, late City Surveyor, bearing date Feb. 18, 1795, by lot No. 94, bounded and containing as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on South side of Houston-street, distant 116 feet and 6 inches westerly from southwesterly corner of said Houston and Mulberry-streets, and running thence easterly along said Houston-street, about 40 feet 11 inches, to land formerly belonging to JOHN P. SCHERMERHORN, thence running easterly along southerly line of said SCHERMERHORN's land, about 75 feet 8 inches to Mulberry-street, thence, thence running southerly along said Mulberry-street, 27 feet 6 inches to northerly line of No. 92, thence westerly along said northerly line of said lot No. 92, 125 feet to westerly line of said lot No. 94, thence northerly along said westerly line of lot No. 94, 28 feet 3 inches to place of beginning.

NUMBER SIXTEEN.

Geo. W. Hall and Amelia W., his wife, to *John Hughes.*	Date of Con. April 1, 1848. Record in liber 506 p. 101, June 19, 1848. Consideration $22,700.

All those six certain lots, pieces, parcels of land with the buildings thereon, situated, lying and being in the Fourteenth Ward of the City of New-York, on southwest corner of Houston and Mulberry-streets, in said City, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point forming the intersection of southwest corner of Houston and Mulberry-streets, eastwardly, running thence south along west side of Mulberry-street, to the land late belonging to Messrs LEON, deceased, 24 feet and 9 inches, thence west along said last mentioned land, 120 feet to land formerly belonging to LUKE UGHER, thence north along said last mentioned land and land of GEO. HEYDON, Lessee, to Houston-street, aforesaid, 45 feet, thence easterly along said Houston-street, 116 feet 6 inches, to place of beginning. *Also*, all those certain pieces or parcels of land beginning at a point on west side of said Mulberry-street, formed by intersection of said west side of Mulberry-street with south line of land late of LEON, deceased, and which point is supposed to be distant south from the southwest corner of said Houston and Mulberry-streets, 99 feet and 11 inches, thence along westerly side of said Mulberry-street, 49 feet and 2 inches to along and including the land conveyed by NATHAN BANGS and others, executors, &c., and ELIZABETH SANFORD, to said GEO. W. HALL, by deed dated April 15, 1836; thence west along said southern boundary of last mentioned land, 125 feet, to land formerly belonging to WM. JONES; thence south 45 feet and 6 inches to said land late of Messrs LEON, deceased; thence east along southern boundary of last mentioned land 120 feet to said Mulberry-street, the place of beginning.

NUMBER SEVENTEEN.

Geo. Washington Coster, and Henry Arnold Coster, to *John Hughes.*	Date of Conveyance, July 10, 1848; Rec. in liber. 510, p. 60, July 26, 1848; Consideration, $11 04-100.

All that certain strip, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on east side of Avenue B, commencing at a point on east side of said Avenue B, distant 113 feet 6 inches southerly from the southeast corner of 8th street and said Avenue B, and running thence east, and parallel with said 8th street 100 feet; thence running South and parallel with said Avenue B 9 inches; thence running West, and parallel with said Eighth-street 100 feet to said Avenue B; thence running Northerly along Easterly side of said Avenue B 9 inches to place of beginning.

NUMBER EIGHTEEN.

Mary Ann Gaffney, Bernard Gaffney, and Arthur J. Donnelly, Executors, to *John Hughes.*	Date of Con. Nov. 9, 1848. Record in liber 510, p. 32, Nov. 14, 1848. Consideration, $10,022 37-100.

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of ground, situated, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, on the east side of Madison-avenue and north side of Twenty-seventh-street, and taken together bounded as follows, viz.: beginning at the point east side Madison-avenue, distant 98 feet 9 inches south from the south side of Twenty-seventh-street, thence running east at right angles to Madison-avenue, along grounds now or late belonging to —— SAUNDERS. Same as Release of Dower.

NUMBER NINETEEN.

John J. V. Westervelt, Sheriff, to *John Hughes.*	Date of Con., June 14, 1849. Record in liber. 522, p. 444, June 15, 1849. Consideration. $656.

Four certain lots of ground, situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and known and distinguished on a map of the property of PETER FOILLON, made by J. F. RAMONS, City Surveyor, bearing date September, 1826, and now on file in Register's office as lots Nos. 541, 542 and 543, and taken together are bounded as follows: North by the central line between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth-streets, west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue on the east side thereof 100 feet therefrom, southerly in front by One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, and east by a line drawn parallel to Fourth-avenue on the east side thereof at a distance of 200 feet therefrom; depth of said lots being 22 feet in width in front and rear and about 100 feet deep on each side, with the church edifice erected thereon.

NUMBER TWENTY.

Richard Rose, Chamberlain, to *John Hughes.*	Date of Con. Dec. 1, 1849. Record in liber. 527, p. 272, Sept. 19, 1849. Consideration $6,000.

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, and is bounded and described as follows, that is to say—beginning at a point on east side of Avenue B, distant 25 feet 6 inches southerly from the south line of the Avenue, and running thence east and parallel with Eighth-street 100 feet, thence running south and parallel with Avenue B 24 feet 4 inches, more or less; thence running west and parallel with Eighth-street 100 feet to Avenue B, and thence running north along Avenue B 24 feet 4 inches, more or less, to place of beginning.

NUMBER TWENTY-ONE.

Gregory Dillon to *John Hughes,*	Date of Con. Aug. 20, 1850. Recorded in liber 551, p. 291, Aug. 21, 1850. Consideration, $10.

All those five certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, together with the building thereon, known as St. Peter's Church, situate, &c., in Third Ward of the City of New-York; contiguous to each other, being part of the lands commonly called and known by the name of the Church Farm, distinguished on map thereof by numbers 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, bounded north by Barclay-street, west by Church-street, and South and east by the other lots, part of said Church Farm; the whole being in extent towards Barclay-street 100 feet, towards Church-street 125 feet, on south side 100 feet, and on the east side 125 feet.

It is to be remembered that the value of property at the time these conveyances were made is very different from its value now. What cost $70,000 a few years ago, is worth $400,000 now, and what cost $10,000 then has sold for $40,000 since. Let the Archbishop possess his soul in patience—before the end he shall hear not only of *his dealings with the living*, but with the dead in whose decease and burial he profits.

Very respectfully, for to-day, I am yours, &c.,
ERASTUS BROOKS.

NEW-YORK, April 20, 1855.

LIQUOR.

Operations of the Liquor Law.

It will be seen by a communication from Mr. UDOLPHO WOLFE, the proprietor of the "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps," that the Prohibitory Liquor act in his view of the case is not likely to interfere with the sale of that article for medicinal purposes. To such purposes he urges now, as he has urged heretofore, that it be exclusively confined. His interpretation of the 1st and 22d sections of the law has strong arguments in its support; and it is quite likely that no attempt will be made to prevent him from doing business under them. There is much force in his remark that the pernicious effects produced by the use of adulterated liquor, are among the leading causes which have led to the enactment of the present law; and although he does not exactly endorse the measure as it stands, he admits, as all conscientious men admit, that restrictions on the sale of liquor much more stringent than those now in operation were imperatively needed.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law.

The Clerk of the Common Pleas, under the order of the Court, is prepared to furnish to such persons as may be desirous of taking out licenses to sell liquor under the act passed April 5, 1855, proper forms as prescribed by the act.

Mayor Hall, of Brooklyn, on the Liquor Question.

Mayor HALL, of Brooklyn, has issued the following:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Thursday, April 19, 1855.

TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE—*Sir*: I have received reliable information that many liquor sellers in this City, misconceiving the published opinion of the District Attorney of New-York, and understanding therefrom that all the present laws in relation to the liquor traffic have been repealed by the act recently passed by the Legislature, intend on the next and all succeeding Sundays until July 4, to open their establishments for the purpose of carrying on their business.

I desire you forthwith to issue an order to the several officers and men under your command, to redouble their vigilance as to these places, and to return forthwith the names of all persons who violate the laws in this respect, with the names of persons who visiting those establishments, to the end that the former may be prosecuted, and the latter summoned and used as witnesses against them. GEORGE HALL, Mayor.

A Letter from the Liquor Dealers to Mr. Tomlinson—The "Victory" in Francis's Case.

It appears that the Liquor Dealers' Society of the City have taken direct issue with Mayor WOOD on the question of "one man" power, particularly in regard to the test case of Sunday liquor selling, in which the prosecution of Francis's Hotel was the defendant. They claim a great victory in the decision of Judge CONOVER in that matter; denounce the Mayor for his action in regard to the "Cyprians," and brand him as an "outcast." A letter from a Special Committee, on behalf of the Liquor Dealers, was received yesterday by Thos. E. TOMLINSON, Esq. The following is a copy:

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1855.

THOS. E. TOMLINSON, Esq.—Dear Sir: The Liquor Dealers' Society of the City and County of New-York have imposed upon us the pleasing duty of conveying to you a vote of thanks, which they unanimously adopted on Monday evening last, for the bold, manly, independent and successful manner in which you conducted Mr. Francis, and through him for all liquor dealers, a most important victory.

You, Sir, obtained for us, in the very promising character of a would-be sentence, a respectful hearing.

We cheerfully acknowledge the ability and zeal with which you defended us, and are glad that Mr. FRANCIS's choice of counsel was so fortunate for all there is interest. And, Sir, let us assure you that we highly appreciate the honest indignant rebuke which you received at your hands, even although that rebuke was for the moment overshadowed by the fulsome adulation of a press recently awakened by the great influence of the ascendant power.

You have, it seems to us, caused the public to pause and reflect what may be the effect of this overweening desire for popularity which has been evinced by a high official.

You, Sir, have taught those high in power, that we are not so weak and impotent as to allow them to ride triumphantly over our shoulders from *ad nauseam* back again into society.

The proud consciousness of having done your duty, and while duty, will no doubt be of greater use to you than any expression that we can give of our gratitude for your services, still, we feel, if we could, we would register, putting you in possession of our testimonial of your value.

The Society also instructed us to hand you the enclosed specimen of engraving as a slight testimonial of their respect, and inadequate though it be, we pray your acceptance.

Wishing you, Sir, that success here and that happiness hereafter, which would seem to be the just reward of conscientious and zealous duty, we subscribe ourselves, your obedient servants.

WILLIAM HOWE, D. B. PAINE,
N. B. BUNCE, MARTIN DOGHERTY.

[A hundred dollar note.]

The District Attorney—A Word About His Opinions.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Permit me to make the following criticisms upon the recent note of our excellent District Attorney, Mr. HALL, in regard to the effect of the Prohibitory Liquor Law:

The act of 1854 respecting spirituous liquors, made applicable to this City, was amended by a kindred act in 1855. Section 2 of that amended act is in part as follows:

"And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons in the said City shall sell by retail, or deliver in pursuance of any sale in the said City, or allow, consent to, or permit any wine, or strong or spirituous liquors sold by retail, or delivered in pursuance of any sale in the said City, to be drunk in his or her house, out-house, or garden, or in or upon his or her premises, without being licensed according to the law as hereby amended, he, she or they shall, for every such offence, be considered guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to the like pains, penalties, and punishments prescribed in the second section of the said law hereby amended."

The penalties prescribed in the section referred to, are fine and imprisonment or either, in the discretion of the Court. The new prohibitory liquor law does not, in the opinion of the undersigned, effect the clause of the act of 1855 which has been quoted, until section 16 of the provisions comes into play, which is not until the fourth day of July next. On the contrary it gives to our immediate authority, by immediately repealing the clause of the act of 1855 which permitted licenses, and leaving intact that clause which makes the selling liquor without a license a misdemeanor.

Suppose the act of the Legislature had been simply, "no license to sell liquor shall hereafter be granted." Would not every one admit, that with our present laws making the unlicensed sale of liquor a misdemeanor, the immediate of our officials to grant licenses would not abrogate the misdemeanor, although it might multiply the temptations to commit it?

Briefly, then, with perfect deference for the opinion of Mr. HALL, and with no love for this new law, I take it that no person can sell liquor up to the 1st of May next, who was not licensed to do so before this new law passed, and that no person can sell liquor after the 1st of May next, and up to July 4, next, except under the second section of the new law, without the commission of a misdemeanor, and the subjecting himself to fine and imprisonment by the Court having cognizance of the offence. SPENCER.

Swiss Passports—The Federal Republic Justified.

The following communication, from the United States Minister at Berne, will throw some light on a much vexed question:

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
BERNE, March 23, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: I was informed a few days since in New-York on the subject of foreign Governments shipping paupers and convicts to America. Among others, the local authorities of Switzerland have, I have reason to know, sometimes done this. I accordingly addressed a note to the Federal Government, which brought from them a circular to all the Continental Governments, of which I have the honor to enclose a copy. I believe a large majority of the Cantons have given the assurances had by request, and I hope with the common co-operation of the Federal Council, to put an end to this evil entirely. With regard to the 200 emigrants who arrived at Harlaxton for New-Orleans and New-York were prevented by Mr. GOUDCH,

DICK TINTO IN PARIS.

THE COLONEL SKETCHES PARIS, during the years 1851-52-53. With engravings. 1 vol. 12mo., pp. 350. HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

Paris is France. This is an much of a fact, for Franklin—at the question, for a Turk, that MAHOMET was a veritable prophet. There is no use in denying that the French appear to take a pride in. In this century, leaving our own gigantic Empire City out of the question, New-Orleans and Baltimore, Boston and Philadelphia would indignantly challenge the actual metropolitan supremacy claimed by the Executive City of magnificent distances. But, all through France, it is admitted—almost boasted of—that Paris represents the nation. The man who has not seen Paris has seen nothing. The idiot NAPOLEON, who had full knowledge of the people whom he ruled, flattered their *amour propre* exceedingly when he sent the artistic spoils of conquered nations to Paris, with a view of making it what PHILLIPS called "the miniature metropolis of the world." His nephew, following on the same track, (it is worthy of notice that he never originates, but always copies,) has caused vast sums to be expended on the improvement of the city. No doubt Paris is a great metropolis—much more to France than London is to England, or Vienna to Austria, or Berlin to Prussia, or Madrid to Spain, or even Rome to Italy. Paris is the actual head and heart of France, and we suspect that foreigners in general, whether from the old world or the new, actually feel a more lively interest in Paris than in any other capital. Therefore, a good book on such a subject, describing events and their actors, as well as customs, manners and localities, cannot but be a welcomed and valued addition to our literature. The book before us is of this character.

There is no avowal of authorship on the title page—not even a *nom de plume*. But there is an admission in the prefatory chapter "that it consists of articles written from Paris for publication in a New-York daily journal," and that "they were intended only for transient and fugitive purposes, without any idea of reproduction in another form." As they were written, week after week, during a period of nearly three years, they actually are now a record of some of the greatest events in later European history, and a chronicle of "the birth, cradling and consecration of an Empire, at this moment one of the most imposing in the civilized world." So, commenced as a laughing journal of Paris and the Parisians, it gradually became a chronicle of the Third Book of the NAPOLEONS. Wherever it professes to relate *facts*, it is scrupulously authentic, according to the best knowledge of the writer; for the rest, the manners, feelings, opinions and habits of the Parisians, their exterior and interior life, are sketched as if the author were a good natured cynic. Light and shade fairly and pleasantly alternate in these pages, and the result is a volume crowded, but not overlaid, with facts, and a much greater proportion of agreeable matter superadded than is found in works of more pretension.

When "Dick Tinto" began to write, in May, 1851, the Republic was "in full blast" in France, with a Legislative Assembly of 750 members, and a President, who had all been elected by Universal suffrage. There were three parties—the Monarchists, the Republicans, and the Bonapartists. Among the two first there were differences of opinion, but the Bonapartists were firmly united, under a man of strong purpose, firm mind, and great ambition, resolved, at whatever cost, to revise (or subvert) the Constitution which prevented his occupancy of office for a second consecutive term. Many believed in his strong assurances that he would maintain and not disturb the law. But, from the first, "Dick Tinto" was of a different opinion. And it must be admitted that all through the book his estimate of LOUIS NAPOLEON never varied. He believed that personage to be at once a charlatan, a deceiver, and an unscrupulous believer in the doctrine that the end justified the means—that the relief he holds to the last. A more consistent writer we have rarely encountered.

We need not follow the writer through the details, clearly related, of the events which ended in the Dictatorship of M. BONAPARTE. They include a good many points of great interest, which the Parisian press has recorded hastily and briefly,—not all. They do more—they examine motives, they point out the causes of events. They were written to be printed in a country where the great bulk of newspaper readers had not much preknowledge of the men who acted and influenced, and are, therefore, more explicit on personal matters than any foreign history of the same events.

M. BONAPARTE's term would have expired twelve months later, (May 1852,) and as the Assembly voted that the Constitution was *not* to be revised, it appeared certain that were he a man of truth and honesty, he would retire, as a matter of course, at the appointed time. He had no such intention. A few months later he dismissed his Cabinet and proposed (all but carried, too,) the restoration of Universal Suffrage, which had been legislatively abolished to weaken his power, and determined to push for actual and continuous, instead of nominal and temporary sovereignty. It appeared as if the political combatants on all sides sought less with patriotic than personal views. The Parliament were apathetic, and the provincials took the tone from the capital. There may have been some idea of organizing an opposition to M. BONAPARTE's ambition, but the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, anticipated all hostile action, and made BONAPARTE the real sovereign of France.

Tinto, though much condemning the means by which that elevation was effected—perjury and bloodshed—frankly admits that the great middle class of the country, aware that its social and industrial interests had been improved under his rule, "had gradually become favorable to a continuance of his power," and were willing to accept him as the best hope of tranquillity amid the clashing projects of legitimacy and socialism. The church and the army were also for him. The narrative of the *coup d'état*, filled with many personal traits which none but an actual observer could have noted and described, is as interesting, in essential points, as LAMARTINE's History of the Girondists, though the writer evidently had no such ambitious comparison in view. Here, in a few words, are descriptions which bring the man before us,—he is describing the President's reception, at the Elysée, on the eve of the *coup d'état*: "The plump and happy physiognomy of GARIBALDI, the Pope's Nuncio, contrasted strangely with the thin spiritual features of the Abbé LACORDAIRE. The tall bent form of Lord NORMANBY was seen moving in the mass, his countenance wreathed in a smile suitable to him and the occasion. General MAGNAN, commander-in-chief of the army of Paris, an athletic personage, six feet in height, coursed rapidly with several officers, and shot the glances of his small sinister eye restlessly over the crowd, and through the chatter of the ceiling." The next morning, M. BONAPARTE was Dictator; he had arrested the leaders of the opposition, dissolved the Assembly, declared Paris in a state of siege, and assumed sovereign sway. The narrative, as given by "Dick Tinto," is rapid, earnest, faithful, and exciting.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, reelected to the Presidency for ten years, by the church, the army, and the majority of the country, devoted himself, during the year 1852, to the one purpose of the restoration of the Empire, in his own person. Some of the chief men of France were exiled. The press was muzzled. The *coup d'état* was general. But Paris dissatisfied—Paris, had its usual amusements and pleasures kept up—Paris must excitement be enjoyed, nor that heaven sunlight did not dalliance the streets with blood.

Dick Tinto commenceth very strongly upon the manifestation of the Orleans property, in January, 1852. M. BONAPARTE's friends have vindicated that measure, on the pretence that it would never have answered to leave that vast property, valued at 200,000,000 francs, in the hands of a family which continued to assert a right (by the elevation of LOUIS PHILIPPE in 1830,) to the crown of France. There may have been another and far more personal motive. The writer of this notice knows that the confiscation ordinance was actually signed on the third day after the *coup d'état*, although postponed for seven weeks on the earnest solicitation of DE MORNY, Minister of the Interior. And he may add that in 1845, nearly two years before the fall of the Orleans dynasty, he heard it stated in M. BONAPARTE's presence, and not denied by him, (but afterwards strongly affirmed, in private conversation, by M. ORSINI, his private secretary,) that a very large sum, not less than $1,000,000, which was in his possession when arrested at Boulogne in 1840, was sent direct to LOUIS PHILIPPE, who retained the whole of it for his own use. This would explain, though it may fail to justify, M. BONAPARTE's harsh measure, as a *retaliation*.

Visits to different parts of France, which indeed seemed to be ovations, but, as is fully shown in these Sketches, in which the applause and homage were all prepared in Paris, led the public mind to familiarize itself with the idea of The Empire. Strasburg in the East, and Lyons, Marseilles and Bordeaux in the South, successively received the President, and joined in the demand that he should assume the purple. The sketches of these almost regal progresses, exposing how the wires were pulled at head-quarters, are very amusing. "Dick Tinto" is never so happy as when exposing pretence and humbug.

He does scant justice, however, to the triumphal entry, on Oct. 16, 1852, on BONAPARTE's return from the South. Those who witnessed it (as we did) had seldom seen a more imposing spectacle. Nearly half a million of persons were present, besides 60,000 soldiers. Tinto says: "I have seen finer horses than the one which he rode." Perhaps so; but the steed, yclept "Robinson," (from the Yorkshire man who bred and trained him,) was a chesnut charger, which, at a walk, went five miles an hour—a pace which kept the infantry almost in a trot from the Bridge of Austerlitz to the gate of the Tuilleries!

The liberation of ABD-EL-KADER—the restoration of the Empire—the intrigues for the succession—the wooing and wedding of EUGENIE DE MONTIJO—(who is rather lightly spoken of)—the visits to Boulogne and Ham, and other public matters—are treated of, also, with a facile pen. But politics forms only half the volume.

Many persons will probably think that the lighter portions (in which Paris, her people, her amusements, and her peculiar classes and customs are sketched,) form the best portion of the work. Perhaps so—but it was the *utile cum dulci* of these papers, when they originally appeared in the DAILY TIMES, which made "Dick Tinto's" Paris correspondence so eagerly looked for so admiringly read.

To enumerate all the non-political subjects which are touched upon would occupy too much space. The Chiffoniers, the ravageurs, and the street musicians, receive as much notice as the wealthy *bourgeois* and the decorated *noblesse*. The opera and the theatres, with the *claqueurs* into the bargain, are duly "Tintoed." A comparison is drawn between Paris and New-York auctioning—not much to the credit of the latter. Balls and receptions are described as if the writer were most at home in a crowd; but the next moment we find him indignant over the trammels of a Court dress, and smiling with the *Dames de la Halle*. The caricatures which ventured into publicity in the Summer of 1852 are described. They are nearly as indifferent as our own. Mountebanks and beggars—the Gipsey Queen and the man-orchestra—New-year's visits and the *claque* system—the Empress's pocket-handkerchiefs and the renovated apparel on the Temple market—"Uncle Tom" and the perpetual *fêtes* in the Champs Elysées—street dentists and marriage negotiations—*Mariomettes* and GEORGE SAND—marriage catechisms and balloons—umbrella great-coats and self-expanding petticoats—figure in these pages, mixed with grave political news and serious political reflections.

It is evident that to produce such a *melange* as this, in which every statement is that of an eye-witness, required a combination of circumstances such as few writers are so fortunate as to obtain—viz.: that he should have full opportunity to observe, a natural tendency to look deeper than the surface, and great facility in recording the results of his observation and examination. Some of the personal sketches, brief as they are, are full of character. Generals ST. ARNAUD and MAGNAN, VICTOR HUGO and EMILE DE GIRARDIN, LEON FAUCHER and PIERRE LEROUX, the Princess MATHILDE and the Empress EUGENIE, JASMIN, the barber-poet, and M. DE PERSIGNY, GEORGE SAND and ST. LEON the dancer, HORACE VERNET and ABD-EL-KADER, Dr. VERON and JEROME BONAPARTE, are thus hit off, in miniature, but with truth and spirit.

Sometimes a man's character is conveyed in a sentence—as when JEROME BONAPARTE (the uncle) is described as inflicting his ill-humor on the veterans of the Invalides, who become sour and morose when he returns. Sometimes a sly hit is equally brief, as, at the Imperial marriage, when the banners and streamers bearing the letters "N." and "N. E." which were meant as the initials of the happy pair, are mentioned as looking "amazingly as if they meant to indicate the direction of the wind." Or that immortal description of Paris firemen ("pompous pompiers,") who wield the brightest of axes, and stop in the middle of some perilous achievement to make love to the chambermaid,—who are very efficient as long as there are no fires! Or that remarkable confession by a little girl of seven years old, who, having nothing to say on her own account, revealed to the priest that she had seen M. ANATOLE kiss Sister MARIE in the dining-room. A sly hit at the confessional in general.

For those who wonder what will become of France when LOUIS NAPOLEON dies—if he does not fall before—there is a final chapter reviewing the character and prospects of the Empire. The author believes that his system must die with him. So far he has succeeded. He has achieved a close alliance with England, a master-stroke that his uncle was unable to accomplish. What next?—Suppose the Russian war ended, against whom will he lead his vast armies? *Are* France and England then to unite in a protectorate for the Spanish Colonies near the American soil? This question, which is briefly glanced at, is of great interest, and worthy of consideration.

A variety of wood-engravings illustrate these "Tri-color Sketches." The portraits are good—with the exception of one of Prince JEROME NAPOLEON, which looks much more like JOHN BROUGHAM, the actor. The miscellaneous subjects are intensely French—as they ought to be.

Here we dismiss an instructive, entertaining and reliable book. We have not quoted from it, because it has already appeared, in detail, in our own columns. The fact that it is literally an offshoot from the DAILY TIMES ought not to prevent us from speaking the truth of it, as of any other volume, and we give it our hearty commendation, with a hope of meeting the author again in an equitable form.

The *Inicials*, published by PETERSON, of Philadelphia, proves to be a far better book than we dared to prevaricate it a month ago, upon the judgment of a critical friend who read it, and said "good." It is finally a story as much as a transcript of home life in Germany—consequently fascinating and valuable, too, to all who have any desire to know how the Germans live at home.

A Trip on the South.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 12, 1855.

Money is paltry stuff—paltry stuff—this is what everybody says, though there are some who will sell their lives and sacred honor for it; but it is, after all, something we cannot live without. Everything we eat and drink and wear must be bought with money. In New-York we must buy the water which quenches our thirst, and the air we breathe; and therefore in New-York one grows very *calculating*, and learns to look very courteously upon gold. These reflections were awakened by the experience I had in getting from one great city to another. I paid just half as much for the ride from Thirteenth-street to the Ferry as from New-York to Philadelphia—which did seem to me a little too much; and I was further reminded of the contrast in the two places when I entered an ice cream saloon in one of the principal streets, and ate a very nice dinner, for which I paid not quite half as much as I should have done for the same articles at WAGNER's, or THOMPSON's or TAYLOR's. I went this morning up into the "pinnacle of the temple" of Independence, to look abroad upon the city and see the glory thereof, and was astonished at the great extent of ground occupied by the city of Brotherly of Love. Very much larger it seemed than the great emporium, and I was told, though I shall not blame you for doubting it, that in Philadelphia there are eighteen thousand more dwelling houses, and one hundred thousand fewer inhabitants than in New-York. I can the more readily believe this when I wander about the city, and see the cleanliness which pervades every street and park and public establishment. The Philadelphians boast that there is more physical comfort among them than among the same number of congregated people in any other part of the globe.

I never anywhere else visited a prison, so I can't make comparisons, but I thought of the little dormitories at watering-places, and was almost inclined to envy convicts as I peeped into their comfortable and tasteful cells, with a little garden attached. Were it not that liberty is sweeter than all things else, except a clear conscience, there are few more comfortable places than the Pennsylvania State Prison. Solitary confinement is the lot of every one incarcerated within its walls, but each is furnished with employment, and with books and the means of gratifying his taste. One man, whose crime was passing counterfeit money, painted the walls and roof of his cell, so as to look like a rich and fanciful paper. His brushes he made of the hair of his head, and the paints were furnished him. With other materials he converted his originally desolate apartment into a tasteful boudoir.

Those who cannot read and write are under instruction all the time, and those who desire it can acquire a knowlddge of mathematics, bookkeeping and the languages. The avails of prison labor nearly support the establishment, and yet all the purposes of punishment for crime seem to be accomplished, and far more done towards reformation than in the days when prisoners were thought unworthy of mercy, and left to be corrupted by their own imaginations, or the companionship of those more wicked than themselves. One need only to look back to the days of the HENRYS and JAMESES, and especially to the tender mercies of Judge JEFFREYS, to be convinced that the world is progressing. But we have yet to learn more thoroughly the important lesson that "prevention is better than cure," ere our systems of benevolence become perfect, and crime is left to those who are really corrupt, rather than to those whom the temptations of ignorance and adversity lead astray.

It is often quoted against Philadelphia that though it was founded by the Friends, the missionaries of peace and good will, there have been more riots in her streets than in any other border city. But it is an unjust inference to conclude that Friends have thus degenerated, for it is not the children, or children's children, of the colony of PENN, who are guilty of these riots. It is the emigrants who throng her shores, and on whom the quiet manners and sober habits of the people are a perpetual restraint. This is the Quaker City still. There is a severe simplicity in the architecture of the public buildings, a simplicity in the manners and dress of the people, which strikes the most careless observer. The example of PENN and the maxims of FRANKLIN have left their impress, which I do not believe "time, the great destroyer," will ever entirely efface. There is no such terrible hurry here; one may walk the streets and stare about, without danger of being jostled or overrun. The statues of PENN and FRANKLIN are continually reminding all passers by of the duty of so ordering their "daily walk and conversation" as to be worthy to share the blessings they left to the inheritance of posterity. The hall of Independence invites all who will, to walk in and contemplate the worthies who devised a Government which is the wonder of the world, and no true American can stand in the midst of such a group and not feel within him the desire strengthened to do something which shall add to the honor of a country, whose fathers were men like these. Here too is the old bell which first rang out the peal, "Independence now and Independence forever." It is *not up for show*, being no longer required to do service, and its wondrous deeds are emblazoned with gilt letters all around its borders. The *tongue* that *tolled* a nation's freedom may surely be allowed to rest,—it could accomplish no more glorious mission.

No one can look with indifference upon relics and memorials of the deeds of martyrs and heroes; and to see the chair in which WASHINGTON sat, the board upon which the Secretary stood when he read the Declaration of Independence, and a little chip from the tree under which PENN stood when he made the famous treaty, sends the most sluggish blood a little quicker through the veins, and arouses the most stupid to an interest in his country's history.

Spring is not quite so tardy here as with you, but is far from being so smiling as usual. The grass is green in the parks, and I can look from my window upon a tree covered with blossoms, though you will hardly be able to realize it, up there among the snows, and as my watchword is "Southward, ho," when I write again I hope to be where

Soft the breezes blow,

and where I may really breathe the balmy breath of Spring.

MINNIE MYRTLE.

An Act in relation to Steamboat Excursions.

The following Act in relation to Steamboat Excursions, passed at the recent session of the Legislature, has received the sanction of the Governor. It makes important provisions:

AN ACT IN RELATION TO STEAMBOAT EXCURSIONS.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. That when a steamboat shall be employed for making an excursion of pleasure from the City of New-York, on the Sound or on the Hudson River, it shall be the duty of the master of such boat to require of *each male person who takes passage with him for such purpose, and who has arrived at the age of discretion, to give his name and the place of his abode*, namely, the number of the house, street and city in which he resides, and on his refusal so to furnish his name, not to permit him to take passage on such boat; and from the names so obtained it shall be the duty of such master to make a list, and, within five days after such excursion, to file the same in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, paying him for filing the same the sum of six cents; and it is hereby made the duty of such clerk to receive, file and safely keep such list; to his office, putting on the back thereof the name of the steamboat, the date of the excursion, and the time of filing of the same. Provided, that this section shall not apply to any regularly-plying ferry boats.

SEC. 2. For a neglect by the master to comply with the directions hereinbefore contained, he and the owner or owners of the boat, or other of them, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be sued for in any Court having cognizance of the offence, by any person aggrieved in the matter, the one-half of which penalty, when recovered, to be paid to the plaintiff in such suit, and the other half to the overseers of the poor of the town in which the parties aggrieved shall reside.

SEC. 3. Each and every person engaging in such excursion who shall levade and enter upon the lands and appurtenances of any owner or occupant adjoining on or near the banks of the Sound or of the Hudson River, and shall cause about the premises, orchards and gardens, shall help himself to fruit or whatever else may be eatable, without previous leave obtained, shall be liable to an indictment for the trespass, and to a separate action for damages, incur the penalty of ten dollars, to be sued for by the party aggrieved, one-half thereof, when collected, to be paid to such party, and the other half to the overseers of the poor.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 19, 1855.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Police Commissioners.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, for the trial of Police Officers. Present, the Mayor and Recorder.

Policeman John Denman was arraigned for disobedience of orders in allowing John Cowley in December last, on a charge of stealing ten dollars from John Reilly to go at large, without authority. It appeared from the evidence of Cowley, who was called in defence, that Reilly owed him five dollars and a half, which he was afraid he would not get, and seeing the ten dollar bill in the hand of the latter, he snatched it from him. On the way to the Tombs Reilly paid him the money due and said he wanted no more to do with him. The officer then, after consulting with Justice Osborne's clerk, let him go through ignorance that he was doing wrong. Decision reserved.

John N. Zikkin was arraigned for insolent language to his Captain (Hennigan) and intoxication at 7 P. M. on the 7th March last.

Michael Hudson, clerk in a liquor store, swore he saw defendant at 6 o'clock that evening, and he was then sober; never saw him drunk; he was some time in the store, but drank no liquor there. Officers Allen, Lynback, Martin and Tilian were also examined in defence. They all proved him sober on the night in question. Some of them heard the Captain say, "I think you are drunk," when Z. said, "Captain H., I am sorry to tell you you lie."

Captain Hennigan stated that having heard that the defendant had been talking ill of him (Capt. H.) he called him to his desk and asked him "if it were true"? he acknowledged it was, and some high words arose, when Capt. H. said "you appear to be drunk; he answered "you tell a d——d lie." Capt. H. says he considered him drunk. In reply to questions by the Mayor, Capt. H. said Z. had been a good and efficient officer, and a temperate man heretofore. He had intended to make him a Sergeant.

Officers Price and Bower were not ready for trial and they were ordered to be ready on Friday next.

The Board then adjourned. Decisions reserved.

Board of Councilmen—Friday, April 20.

The Board met at 5 o'clock pursuant to adjournment, D. D. CONOVER, President, in the Chair, and a quorum of members present. After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the last meeting, the Board took up the THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of Macadamizing Broadway and Bloomingdale Road, from Fifty-seventh-street to Manhattanville. Report from the same Committee, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street from the Third to the Fourth-avenue; also, relative to the opening of Ninth-avenue from Bloomingdale Road to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Report of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of building a boat-house for the accommodat on of the United States forces stationed in our harbor. Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of flagging east side of Second-avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth-streets; also, from the same Committee, in favor of flagging Fortieth-street, between Second and Third-avenues.

A long and desultory debate occurred on the report of the Fire Department Committee, non-concurring to suspend Engine Company No. 46, and in favor of disbanding said Company. The report was recommitted to the Committee of the Whole.

The report of the Committee on Public Health, in favor of paying Wm. B. Reynolds the sum of $46,745 51 for all the items of property used by him for the removal of dead animals, offal, &c., from the City, was read the third time and adopted.

The Board now resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Councilman MASON in the Chair, and took up, in sections, the remaining specifications of the report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies for the new City Hall. Some of the specifications were slightly amended, and the report was adopted in Committee.

A Daughter Lost.

MRS. Alice Davis, No. 281 South First-street, complains that her daughter Mary Ann Davis, aged 15, left her residence on the 25th of last January, and has not been heard of since. Her parents are apprehensive that she has been inveigled by wicked persons into a sinful improper place, and hope that the Police may be on the alert to glean such information as may lead to her discovery. She wore a green delaine flowered dress, purple velvet bonnet lined with pink, and a dark red and green plaid woolen shawl. She is of dark complexion, dark eyes and hair, full face and ruddy, about middle stature, and has a slight imperfection on the middle finger of her right hand. Any information would be gratefully received by her afflicted and disconsolate parents.

COURT CALENDAR—Saturday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SUPREME and SUPERIOR COURTS.—Motions and decisions.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I*—Adjourned to the 30th inst.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part II*—No. 68.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The case of *Ross Winans* vs. *The Harlem Railroad Company* is still on trial, the defendants being still occupied with their rebutting testimony. The testimony in the case is so far in that it will probably be concluded in the course of next week, but it will not go to the jury for a week after the case is closed. Even such a prospect is gratifying to those who have cases to try upon the calendar of the Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—April 20.

The case of *Thomas S. Negus et al.* vs. *The steamship Iturbide* has occupied the Court for a day or two. The libelant sues to recover the value of certain charts, &c., furnished to the steamship *Iturbide*, one of the two steamers recently built in this City for the Mexican Government. Carlos Butterfield appears as claimant of the vessel, and denies that the libelant is entitled to recover the amount as against the vessel, because she was not a foreign vessel, and had left the State after the supplies were furnished, having gone down near the light ship, and being then compelled to return in consequence of a collision; and that the libelant gave credit to Mr. Westervelt, the builder of the ship, and must look to him only. The case is still on.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Scoville and Benedict: for claimants, Messrs. Beebe and Donohue.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term.

Before Hon. Chief Justice Oakley.

"SAM" IN COURT—YOUNG AMERICA IN A FIX.

Mathis vs. *Summeragill.*—In this case the plaintiff sues, by his guardian, James L. Phelphs, to recover $5,000 damages, under the following circumstances:

William A. Mathis is a boy of about sixteen years of age, residing in Williamsburg, and a clerk in the law office of Messrs. Bell & Coe, No. 53 John-street. On Saturday, the 14th of October, 1854, he was crossing the Williamsburg ferry, coming to the City, in company with a boy of about 12 years of age. A large man, whose name he afterwards learned to be Henry Summeragill, having an office No. 11 Wall-street, was walking up the street. The boys were a few feet ahead of him. Suddenly he turned round, and asked them why they were following him, to which they made no reply. He then added, "If you follow me I will break your d—d necks and throw you into the river." To this Mathis replied, "If you twist my neck off you may get yourself into Beekman-street, (meaning the Station-house there situated.)

Summeragill then turned round, and seeing a police officer, said to him, "Arrest that boy," pointing to Ewens. He then pointed to the plaintiff, and ordered him to arrest "that boy." The officer hesitated, and Summeragill said, "I command you to take him up." They were then arrested and taken to the Oak-street Station-house.

Summeragill complained that Mathis and his companion kicked him. The Captain took his complaint without any hearing on the part of the boys, and ordered them to be taken to the Tombs, where upon an affidavit of Mr. Summeragill, they were committed to the Tombs. They were locked up in a cell with eight other boys, of the kind which are usually found in our City Prison, and were kept there from about 9½ o'clock Saturday morning until 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, with no food except the prison fare, which they could not eat; and with no means of communicating with their friends, although they often requested this privilege. The cell was damp, and there was no provision for sleeping; and both boys took cold by sleeping on the floor.

Mathis now sues Summeragill for damages to the amount of $5,000

The defence is, that Summeragill never committed any assault on Mathis. He avers that on leaving the Williamsburg Ferry he was attacked by Ewen, who was accompanied by and aided and abetted by Mathis, and Mathis, and that they followed him through several streets, insulting and threatening and drawing a crowd about him. He, therefore, gave them into the custody of an officer. He avers that the assault on the boy's part was wholly unprovoked, and without justification.

On the trial, young Ewen was examined, who testified that he and the plaintiff were arrested by the order of the defendant, and confined in the Tombs for about thirty hours, by reason of which both took severe colds. Mrs. Mathis, the mother of the plaintiff, also testified that her son was absent, and to the best of her belief was confined in the Tombs.

For the defence, several witnesses testified that the boys were following Mr. Summeragill, and though the plaintiff did not act particularly obsequiously to him, still he aided and abetted a young Ewen in his insults.

A Mr. Boyed testified that he saw the boys leave the boat. He saw the plaintiff go up to the boy and say, "you are too nice a boy to be walking with niggers;" to this Ewen returned some impudent answer, which enraged Mr. Summeragill, who used some language to the boys, and pushed him away, whereupon the boy caught upon him, and commenced kicking him in a very energetic manner. Witness said: I thought from his looks that Mr. Summeragill was an Englishman, and so I went up to him and said, "Come, now, friend, you can licen to out; Young America is among us, and we had better have it." The testimony caused to excite a good deal of merriment among both the Bench, Bar, and among the spectators.

Hon. Judge OAKLEY, after reviewing the case, remarked that there was no doubt that the boys were engaged in annoying the plaintiff. The boy Ewen who acted most disorderly on board the boat, and whose appearance indicated that he was a bright and intelligent boy, ought to have known better than to do so. But it appeared that the plaintiff did not partake with him, in these sky larkings. But they both followed the defendant from the boat, annoying and insulting him on the way; in consequence of this they had been imprisoned on the charge of the defendant, and the question for the jury to determine was, whether there was any probable cause at the time for making the arrest, or rather, was there an absence of any reasonable cause? Unless there was such an absence in this case the plaintiff cannot recover. Was there a state of things authorizing an arrest?

It was not necessary that any disturbance should have been actually committed, for the police would be good for nothing, unless they were authorized to make an arrest when a breach of the peace was about to be committed.

The boys behaved very badly, and perhaps if the defendant had boxed their ears soundly he would have taken the better course; but, nevertheless, if there was a probable cause of a disturbance of the peace, however much the boys may have suffered from their arrest, it was justifiable, and the defendant was absolved from blame in directing it.

The jury found a verdict for the defendant.

For plaintiff, James L. Phelphs and Chauncy Shaffer. For defendant, Lorenzo L. Shepard.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term.

Before Hon. Justice Campbell.

Humes vs. *Roberts.*—In this action, James Humes complains that in the latter part of September, 1852, at the request of the defendants, he filled some sunken lots at Bull's Head, East River, between Twenty and Twenty-first-streets, in this City, and that they put in 5,228 loads of dirt at the sum of five cents a load, which was agreed on between the parties, and he sues for this amount which the defendants refuse to pay, amounting to $261, with interest from Sept. 15, 1852.

The defendants make a general denial.

A. B. Null and D. Field, for plaintiff. Cummings, Alexander and Green, and James T. Brady, for defendants.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—March 20.

Before Hon. Judge Stuart.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.

Yesterday, in this Court, Henry Brockman was indicted for assaulting Thomas Wilson with a knife, with an intent to kill. Wilson went in company with four men, to the liquor store of Mr. Casenbroot, No. 60 Oliver-street, on the night of Feb. 14. In payment for some drinks a note was tendered, which Brockman, who was Mr. Casenbrook's bar-keeper, objected to take. A dispute arose on the subject, and Casenbrook coming in at the time, increased the difficulty by using angry words. The evidence was very contradictory. Wilson's friends were examined for the prosecution, and deposed that Brockman seized Wilson by the throat, dragged him over the bar, and stabbed him in the back.

For the defence it was stated that Wilson, who, with his friends, was very drunk, assaulted Mr. Casenbrook, and that Brockman struck Wilson in defence of his employer. It was denied that he used a knife, but struck Wilton with a tumbler. Verdict, Not Guilty.

CHARGE OF CARRYING A SLUNG-SHOT.

John Kearnan was tried yesterday for having in his possession a slung-shot. The statute provides that any person who shall carry a slung-shot, or any instrument in the similitude of a slung-shot, shall be guilty of felony. The facts of this case were these: On Nov. 7, the last election day, a large and excited crowd of persons gathered around the ballot-box, corner of Sixteenth-street and Third-avenue. Police officer Wines testified that he saw two men, one of whom was the prisoner, stoop as if to take hold of it. He arrested him, and brought him to the Station-house. On the way thither Kearnan dropped the weapon in question, which the prosecution alleged was a slung-shot within the meaning of the statute. On the other hand the defence contended that it was not a weapon of that kind. It was the butt-end of a whip heavily laden with lead. There was no charge of striking or attempting to strike with it, the alleged offence consisting in its possession. Mr. R. D. Holmes and ex-Justice Clark appeared for the prisoner. The witnesses called by them deposed that Kearnan was simply pushed against the ballot-box by the crowd; that he lost his balance, and had to sustain himself by clinging to the box. The defendant's brother deposed that he kept a stable, and was the driver of a horse and cart. The whip in question was the one that Kearnan had used for a year past to drive his horses with; it was only an ordinary whip, and not manufactured to serve as a weapon for assault.

The Jury found the defendant Not Guilty.

Wanted—An American Marine.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

For years past, I have been trying to convince those within my limited sphere, that a vital element of our national defence is an AMERICAN MARINE, and that the Government should set about it in some way to make AMERICAN SEAMEN.

Its importance has been admitted; yet nothing has been done to advance this great national interest. The consequences at this time are not only apparent, but deplorable. The merchants as well as the Government, are deeply sensible of it; and there is no knowing to what extent we may not experience calamity from the unpardonable neglect of Congress to provide for the Commerce of the country and the National defence, by laws that would have increased the number of our seamen. It is to be hoped that we shall be admonished by the present condition of things. If "History teaches by examples," it is sad to see how many there are in public life, who never have been taught, and will not learn.

Your friend, CONCHA.

Interesting to Fishermen—A new Bait—Plump, but Highly Sensitive.

The Burlington, (Vt.,) *Free Press* tells of a unique mode of fishing, which has been successfully tried in a trout stream of Northern Vermont, and which we take pleasure in recommending to the attention of all long and ruby nosed disciples of WALTON. The discovery was made a few days since by a woodchopper in Hyde Park. Being thirsty with labor, he chopped a hole in the ice of a mountain stream, and laid himself down to drink. While in the act of imbibing the refreshing fluid, his nose was suddenly and unexpectedly seized by a hungry leviathan of the brook, who buried his teeth deeply in the rosy protuberance, which he evidently thought was a savory morsel. The astonished wood cutter, whose alarm endowed him with superhuman strength, threw up his head with a jerk, and pulled out upon the ice a splendid trout, which weighed two and a half pounds! The editor of the *Free Press* has talked with a man who saw the lacerated and swollen nose, and vouches for the authenticity of the story. We do not believe, however, that this mode of fishing will come into vogue.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully Reported for the New-York Times*

FRIDAY, April 20—6 P. M.

ASHES—There have been 120 barrels disposed of at $5 81@$5 87½ for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales of 1,600 lbs. American Yellow transpired at 27c. ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Rules quiet, but steady, with sales of 250 bags Maracaibo, at 11½@11¾c.; and 150 Rio at 11c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The demand is moderate, but is freely met, and there is apparently less firmness in prices. The sales have not been so large; quotations are somewhat unsettled.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are not very brisk, but with a greatly reduced stock, prices are well supported. The low grades are the most active, and are daily increasing in value. Medium and superior kinds are lightly dealt in, but rule very firm. The day's sales include 4,500 barrels within our range:

Ordinary State	9 93@10 00
Straight State	10 00 @10 12½
Favorite State	10 12@10 25
Mixed Western	10 25 @10 37½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	10 37@10 50
Fancy Michigan	10 50 @10 62½
Common to Good Ohio	10 25 @10 37½
Fancy Ohio	10 43@10 62½
Extra Ohio	10 75 @12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	10 62@11 25
Fancy Genesee	10 37@10 75
Extra Genesee	11 00@12 00

Canadian is also quiet, but very firm, with sales of 1,500 bbls. at $10 37½@11 50 ⅌ bbl. Southern is quite scarce and in fair demand at buoyant rates, with sales of 1,400 bbls. at from $11@$12 75 for common to extra, according to quality, ⅌ bbl. Rockwheat Flour has not varied. Sales transpired of 250 bbls. Rye Flour at $6 25@$7 75; and 300 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal mostly at $5 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in active request at rising prices. The day's sales include 1,000 bushels Michigan White at $3 70, and 1,700 Southern do., on terms not allowed to be published. Rye is dull and heavy at $1 45@$1 46 ⅌ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are scarce, and retailing at previous figures. Corn is in moderate request at about former rates. There is more of it offering. The day's sales reach 49,000 bushels, at $1 05@$1 10½ for Southern White and Yellow, $1 07½@$1 08 for Western Mixed, on the spot, and 91c@92c for Western Mixed, deliverable in June and July, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 250 bales River transpired, at full previous quotations.

HEMP—The inquiry is limited; but, as owners are not anxious to realize, prices are sustained. The advices from St. Louis and other points at the West, represent business there in a similar light.

HOPS—Are rather sparingly dealt in at the ctls. ⅌ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is selling slowly at $26@$28, naval erecting, ⅌ ton. Other kinds are nominally the same.

LATHS—Eastern are unchanged in demand and value. The supply is a very light one.

LEAD—We have heard of no important sales to-day. Stocks are increasing, but slowly, and prices, if anything, favor buyers.

LIME—Rockland is quoted at $1 for Common, and $1 12½ for Lump, ⅌ bbl., with a moderate inquiry.

MOLASSES—The market is without essential change. The day's sales consist of 250 bbls. New-Orleans at 38c., and 200 bbls. Trinidad Cuba on terms not made public.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is rather easier and quiet but steady in price. Small sales of Spirits have been made at 41½c. cash, ⅌ gallon. Tar and Rosin are about the same.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are at last quoted; 500 bbls. Red Oil changed hands at about 60c. ⅌ gallon. Olive is quiet but firm. Linseed is in moderate request and fair request at 56c.@60c. ⅌ gallon. Nothing new in Lard Oil.

PROVISIONS—Pork rules qui

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

[illegible]

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

[illegible]

CHRONOLOGY.

[illegible]

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

NEW AND IMPROVED POUDRETTE.—The mere and sudden rise in the price of Poudrette, and the scarcity and dullness of other fertilizers in the market, can be met in direct contrast with the said, thereby affording most abundant relief to the young farmer, and to the farmer in general. Price, $1 8 per barrel, $4 1 barrels and over. Apply to the LODI MANUFACTURING CO., (or office,) No. 34 Cortlandt-st.

Extract from a letter of Harvey Gregory, Auburn:

"You know that it was quite too warm when I left you, but that it soon after became dry, and remained so until the last week, affording a very unfavorable opportunity for trying the value of Poudrette; yet I can truthfully say that I did my duty service, and you are welcome to refer to me in any way."

NEW-YORK AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE and SEED STORE, [illegible]

CHARTER OAK GRAPE ROOTS FOR SALE [illegible]

LAWN GRASS SEED AND GUANO.—Lawn Grass Seed, [illegible]

PERUVIAN GUANO.—With Government brand, and [illegible]

GIANT ASPARAGUS ROOTS.—$2.00 two year old, [illegible]

PORTABLE LEMONADE.—W. ROLLAND [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK FOUNDERY AND IRON [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The undersigned are offering [illegible]

NEW AND FRESH STOCK OF DESIRABLE AND [illegible]

CAS FITTING AND REFITTERS.—Gas [illegible]

REMOVAL.—A. D. GALE, manufacturer and wholesale [illegible]

RELIEF OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

[illegible]

WANTED.

[illegible]

BOARDING.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Rev. J. L. G. McKOWN, A. M., Principal.—The above Institution, intended for both sexes, is beautifully and healthfully located at Cooperstown, on Otsego Lake. The Musical department is under the direction of five thorough and efficient professors and teachers. We have numbered during the past term 126 students, and have had an average number of 200 students in daily attendance, and by a further reduction, is further PROSPERITY. No. 1 to William-st.; of OLIVER H. LEE, Esq., No. 22 Cortlandt-st., or of the Principal.

ELIHUE PHINNEY, President.
E. H. LEE, Secretary.
COOPERSTOWN, Otsego County, N. Y.

SUNNY SIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, BLOOMING VIEW, Staten Island, Rev. JAMES A. M. LA TOURETTE, M. A., Principal.—The 40th semi-annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 2. Number of pupils limited to 16.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Thos. Ralston, President Rutgers College; Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., Chancellor New-York University; Rev. Charles Hodge, D. D.; Rev. J. Addison Alexander, D. D.; Rev. William H. Green, Princeton, N. J.; Messrs. Naomith & Co.; Freeland, Stuart & Co.; Demarest & Nixon; Rollins Brothers; James Seymour, Esq., Orange, Essex Co., N. J.; Rev. Jas. Brownlee, New-York; Lawson Attaway, Esq., Albany. Address Sunny Side, S. I.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—JOHN GRANT, A. M., LL. D., A. M., Principals.—Session, No. 108 Madison-ay. Addresses, as respectfully made to the following gentlemen, patrons of the school: Thomas C. Smith, John M. Davies, George Opdyke, George W. Pratt, Jacob C. Parker, Jas. B. Taylor, Jos. A. W. Cundell, Joseph B. Sheffield, Wm. B. Dodge, John Anderson, Joseph L. Smallwood, George Pomeroy, Wm. W. Cross, S. S. Ward.

For circulars and further information and references, apply as above.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES has been established by Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters (from Charleston, S. C.), at their residence, Murray Hill, No. 4 East 38th-st. The English studies will receive special care, while French will be the common language of the school and family. No effort will be spared to render it a pleasant and comfortable home to those who desire to become members of the family. Circulars, with references and complete details, may be obtained at the residence of the Principal.

DANBURY INSTITUTE, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONN.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal, assisted by Rev. JOHN M. VAN COURT, Theological Student, has attained such a position for good order and high scholarship, as is not to be surpassed in this country. Circulars or an interview obtained at the Music Store of Messrs. WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway. Military and gymnastic exercises form a regular part of the course, without extra charge.

ROCK HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Danbury, Conn., Mrs. G. M. WHITE, Principal.—The Summer term commences May 1. Circulars containing particulars may be had at RAYNOR'S bookstore, No. 78 Bowery, or by addressing the Principal.

MISS WHITE'S—Family Boarding School for Young Ladies, in New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence its Summer session on MONDAY, April 23, 1855. Miss W. will be happy to receive a few French and Spanish girls into her family.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Jamaica, L. I., commences its Summer Term Annual Session on May 1, 1855. The Golden Rule followed. A small number only received. References furnished on application to the Principal, Rev. JAMES M. HUNTING.
JAMAICA, L. I., April 16, 1855.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—SERVING INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y.—The next session of this school will commence on May 1. Circulars may be obtained at WILCOX'S "U. S. School Agency," No. 365 Broadway, N. Y., or by addressing the Principal.
DAVID S. ROWE, A. M., Principal.
CHAS. L. DAVIS, Vice-Principal.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY.—A family boarding-school for twelve pupils, pleasantly located in the beautiful village of Fair Haven, one mile from New-Haven, Conn. The School is now in its fourth year. Next term begins 30th of April. Circulars at SHEPHARDS' bookstore, No. 139 Fulton-st., or address THOS. G. SLOAN, Principal, Fair Haven.

BELLEPORT CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—The next term of this Institute will commence the 1st of May. For circulars apply to N. T. KEYAN, Esq., No. 136 Water-st., New-York, and for particulars address
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Principal.
BELLEPORT, L. I., April 9, 1855.

ASHLAND HALL.—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. Y.—The twenty-fifth term and annual session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 2, evening. Circulars at Mr. WILEY'S, No. 37 Broadway, and on application by mail or otherwise to DAVID A. PLANE, Principal.

OAK HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Norwalk, Conn., Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.—A new session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 2. Circulars containing terms and references, to be had at Messrs. CHARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE—Long Island, is a first class Seminary, where parents may obtain for their daughters a highly accomplished education. Music, French and Drawing, by resident teachers. Terms, for board, $150 a year. Circulars sent by mail, or may be had of Mr. BROWN, No. 346 Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Stamford, Conn., E. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Summer term commences May 1. Circulars containing particulars may be had at RAYNOR'S bookstore, No. 78 Bowery, or by addressing the Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 256 [illegible]-st., on Washington-square, (formerly No. 130 Mercer-st.)
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

HEDDING LITERARY INSTITUTE.—WM. S. HOUGTON, general agent, will be at the Depot, Hoboken, on April 20, Tuesday, and, to receive applications and give any desired information.

BOARDING AND EDUCATION.—Two or three young gentlemen can board and be taught with a family resident in the same and selection of studies. Apply at No. 24 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE HERADS.—Consisting of Fine Flavors, Pearls and Cymes, in cans to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 2 Jefferson Market.

CHRONOLOGY.

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THIRTY PIANOS.—Some nearly new; also 10 Melodeons to rent at low rates. Second-hand Pianos for $35, $75, and $100.

"I Have You Seen Sam," "Song and Chorus, (very popular,) 25 cents. "Pop Goes the Weasel," new Song, 25 cents. "Pop Wandered by the Hut-side," Song and Chorus, very new and popular. "Barnum's Polka," with colored lithograph of "Barnum and the Elephant," by H. BLOWS, 25 cents. Just published by BERRY & GORDON, No. 197 Bowery.

HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS.—Having been in business for the last 7 years, and now having a large and greatly extended their manufacturing facilities, are now prepared to meet the full demand of the public, and at prices greatly reduced. Particular attention is called to their new patent Cabinet Pianos, warranted for five years, and by any other. Warerooms No. 116 St.-av., corner of 16th-st.

BACON & RAVEN—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.—Nos. 105 and 107 Centre-st., opposite Canal, New-York, are now prepared to offer an experience of 20 years, every possible facility at our command, are enabled to offer the public an assortment of instruments unsurpassed by any as to tone, workmanship, and durability.

PIANO FOR SALE.—EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY.—A family removing, is obliged to dispose of a most excellent rosewood piano-forte and stool, almost new, and fully warranted, at an immense sacrifice; would take a second-hand piano-forte in exchange. Apply at No. 103 West Broadway, up stairs.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A $300 rosewood Piano, in use but a few weeks, with guarantee of makers, can be bought at No. 86 Elizabeth-st., for $200. The owner, a recent visitor, is obliged to go to her friends in Hingham, and needs the money.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Splendid 7-octave piano-forte, Gothicled all round, metallic frame, best maker, warranted one year; being used a few months, will be sold for $300; can be seen at No. 6 College-place, from 10 to 5 o'clock.

PIANOS TO LET.—WITH PRIVILEGE OF PURCHASING.—Rent deducted. New and second hand pianos to rent at very low prices. HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS, No. 116 St.-av., corner of 16th-st.

LIGHTE, VENTON & BRADBURY—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.—Warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway, New-York. Sole agents for the celebrated Cupid Piano.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—A good second-hand piano, almost new, in complete order; can be seen at No. 48 King-st. Price, $90, cash, for piano and stool.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO DRESSMAKERS.—A French lady (unobtrusive in business, having been suddenly recalled to Paris, is desirous of disposing of her furniture, which is new; the apartments now occupied by her can be rented, at a very reasonable rent. Address Room No. 38, 24 door, No. 548 Broadway.

TO PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—Wanted, a business connection in a first class office by a young gentleman who has a diploma of the University of New-York, and has had a year's experience in the profession. Address MEDICUS, Times office.

$1,000.—FOR SALE.—The one-half interest in a well established and flourishing Hotel Business, of several years' standing, and in one of the best locations in the City. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to C. S. BRONSON, Esq., No. 208 Broadway.

$3,000 TO $6,000 WANTED.—For an interest in a well established exclusively cash business, paying large percentage; can make $3,000 to $3,000 net profit; no risk; the best of references furnished. Address Box No. 3,304 Post-Office.

PARTNER OR OTHERS.—Wanted, to situation to outdoor clerk in some responsible or delegated business, by a man who has been capable of a vessel. The best of references given. Address O. P. S., No. 201 16th-st., 2d floor.

PARTNER WANTED.—In the leather and mail business, and business, with a capital of three thousand dollars. Address B. M., Box No. 164 Post-Office.

WIRE ROPE OF IRON AND COTTON.—For sale, [illegible] CHARLES W. COPELAND, No. 34 Broadway.

HUDGE'S PIG IRON.—NO. 1 BEDRA, NOS. 1, 2, 3.—The No. 1 extra will suit open grate, and is popular for all purposes in Scotch Pig, while the others are from the same. For sale by the consumer's agent, JOHN W. GUIST, No. 41 John-st.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1855.

To Correspondents.

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The Prohibitory Law Again.

The Tribune, besides being constitutionally unhappy, has just now a special cause for wretchedness. It suffers, first, under an intense eagerness to fasten upon the TIMES or its Editor the charge of inconsistency in regard to Prohibition—and it suffers, secondly and still more severely, under its utter inability to accomplish that object.

The Tribune cites from Mr. RAYMOND's letter to Mr. RICHARDSON, of September last, the declaration that he was in favor "*of a Prohibitory law*," and that he would *support such a law* in "any official position which might afford the opportunity and involve the duty of acting upon it." We do not perceive in the *Tribune* any attempt to show, or even any disposition to assert, that Mr. RAYMOND has not fulfilled to the letter every engagement made or implied in this declaration. The record would confront any such charge, if the *Tribune* or anybody else should venture to make it. The TIMES declared itself in favor of trying the experiment of Prohibition long before the letter quoted above was written, and long before any nomination of its Editor for office was thought of; and it has been in favor of it from that time to this. Nor have the reasons for its opinions been at any time withheld. We have never professed to cherish that full and unquestioning faith in the ability of legal Prohibition to destroy intemperance, which others among its advocates have professed—nor have we at any time felt absolutely certain that the result of the experiment would fully meet the expectations of its sanguine friends. But we have seen, and have said, that the evils of intemperance were increasing—that our license system had proved a failure so far as prevention was concerned—that the emergency of the case required some new and more vigorous effort at repression—and that public sentiment demanded *prohibition*, and would not be satisfied until that experiment had been fully and fairly tried. For these reasons we have been in favor of trying it. And, what is more, we have been for trying it under circumstances *favorable to its success*. We have been unwilling to see it clogged with provisions not essential to its object, but likely to bring it into conflict with our Courts of law, and certain to array against it, to a very great extent, that public sentiment upon which, far more than upon anything else, it must rely for its permanence and efficiency. And in this view of the case we have been sustained by very many of the most zealous and judicious friends of the Temperance cause. The State Senators who were most influential in passing the law of 1854, saw clearly the mistake that had then been made and the great danger of its repetition: and they declared themselves earnestly solicitous for such a law as should not be obnoxious to the strong and cogent objections of Gov. SEYMOUR's veto, and as would conciliate rather than exasperate the moral sentiment of the public at large. Senators PUTNAM, CLARK, DICKINSON, HOPKINS and others, who voted for the law, did so under protest against many of its provisions,—which they had been unable to amend, and from which they feared the worst results. And the *Independent*, one of the staunchest and most earnest advocates of Prohibition in the country, expressed the same opinion in still more emphatic terms.

We claim the merit, therefore, of entire consistency in the views we have expressed upon this subject;—and we claim, furthermore, for those views the concurrence and support of some of the ablest and most efficient advocates the cause of Temperance has ever had. We never pledged ourselves to go for *such* a Prohibitory Law as the *Tribune* might dictate,—nor did we ever delegate to any Association the right to frame such a law on our behalf. We were and are in favor of giving the principle of Prohibition a full and fair experiment,—such an experiment as, we fear, it is not likely to secure under the law enacted by the late Legislature. It is a great mistake to suppose that in law-making, or in anything else, the *end* justifies the means,—or that wrong means will aid the attainment of right ends. It is a noble and laudable endeavor to seek the suppression of Intemperance by law;—but it is a great mistake to suppose that this end can, or should, be reached by radical innovations in criminal jurisprudence,—by wide departures from equity, or by the infliction of penalties out of all proportion to the offence committed. For hundreds of years the English law punished theft with death;—but the greater wisdom, as well as the greater humanity, of the present age has demonstrated the folly as well as the cruelty of such a code. We fear there are provisions in this law which no student of social history can regard otherwise than as a return to the abandoned barbarities of other days.

The opinion is widely entertained that our present Court of Appeals will pronounce this law unconstitutional. Whether the danger is imminent or not, we cannot say. But it is certainly one against which the friends of Temperance should have taken due precaution, as it is one against which they were fully warned. Such a decision would retard the cause for several years,—for the establishment of the law under such circumstances would involve the necessity of selecting a new Court or of framing a new Constitution,—neither of which can be accomplished suddenly. Our own conviction has been clear and strong from the beginning,—and we have expressed it on all proper occasions,—that the public mind could be won to prohibition, much more easily than it could be *driven*;—that too lax a law would be far better to begin with than one too stringent;—and that in enacting a law, not simply prohibitory in its provisions, and relying upon the ordinary machinery of justice for its execution, but one which should set aside established principles of jurisprudence, outrage the received notions of equity and right, create new rules of evidence and new modes of procedure for the purpose of securing conviction, confound innocent and criminal acts in one common condemnation, and inflict penalties out of all proportion to the magnitude of the offence committed, the friends of Prohibition were applying to it a test which it could not bear, and were running the risk of provoking a reaction which would sweep the law from our Statute book, and the principle itself from the confidence and favor of the public at large. Such a result would be a calamity for which we do not choose to be in any degree responsible. We only hope the apprehensions of it, which are wide and deep, may prove to be unfounded.

Our Public Schools.

The Superintendents have, for the past three months, been actively engaged in the examination of the higher classes in the several Departments of the Ward Schools, the review of the studies pursued in the lower classes having been gone over last Fall. We have, from time to time, looked in upon these examinations, and spent many pleasant hours in listening to the recitations, the music, declamation and composition—in witnessing the animated and intelligent countenances of the children and the proud gratification of the parents—and admiring the perfect order, discipline and decorum which prevailed throughout the crowded rooms. We are proud of these noble institutions, scattered up and down in every part of our City, and it affords us unmingled pleasure heartily to commend them to every parent and guardian who is desirous of a thorough, practical, complete English education for his children.

The examinations of the Grammar Schools, as they are now termed—the Male and Female Departments, respectively, of the Ward Schools—have been chiefly conducted by Assistant-Superintendent MCKEEN, and those of the Primary Departments by Assistant-Superintendent SETON,—the City Superintendent, Mr. RANDALL, being usually in attendance upon both, and participating, at intervals, in the examinations. The school officers of the respective Wards, and members of the Board of Education, as well as teachers from other Wards have also been present, together with crowded audiences of parents and visitors. The several classes have been thoroughly reviewed in reading, spelling, definition, grammar, geography, history—ancient and modern—arithmetic, algebra and astronomy. Occasionally classes in physiology and book-keeping, and in one or two instances in Latin, have been heard; and we have been both gratified and surprised at the promptitude and accuracy of the answers given by the pupils, of every grade, in the various branches of study included in these examinations. The several teachers have shown themselves well qualified in all respects, for the positions they hold—able, competent and faithful; and the school-rooms, with their diversified exercises, animating music, beautiful decorations in drawing, penmanship, needle-work and embroidery, presented anything but that repulsive aspect which is so apt to be associated with the idea of the schools of the olden time. At the close of the exercises, brief and pertinent addresses were made by the Superintendents, School-officers, and other gentlemen in attendance; and the audience separated with a clear conviction that the intellectual and moral education of their children was in good hands—that all the associations of the school and school-room were elevated, tasteful and refining—that the head and the heart of the young learners were equally cultivated; and that no better institutions for youthful training and discipline were to be found in the City or out of it, than the Public Schools. In this conviction we fully and cordially concur.

The most fastidious parent need entertain no apprehension, either of the physical or moral welfare of the children confided to these schools. Everything connected with them is pleasant, commodious and attractive; and teachers, school officers and superintendents vie with each other in rendering them in every respect worthy of the most unlimited confidence and regard. If there are any who are at all skeptical on these points, we entreat them to spend a single day, or even a single hour, in any of these schools, and satisfy themselves of the truth. If there are any RIP VAN WINKLES among us, whose ideas of public schools are derived from their own experience of a quarter of a century past, we promise them a most magnificent surprise if they will only accompany us for an hour or two of some bright Spring morning to any one of our Ward Schools, or put themselves under the guidance of Superintendents RANDALL, MCKEEN or SETON, on some school holiday exhibition or examination; and there is scarcely a day in the year, we are happy to say, when such an opportunity may not be afforded.

It may not be uninteresting, in connection with this subject, to add, for the information of those of our readers who are not familiar with the educational statistics of the Metropolis, that, from the last Report of the Board of Education, now on our table, it appears that there are 262 schools under the jurisdiction of the Board, including the Grammar Schools for boys and girls, Primary Schools, Colored, Corporate, Evening and Normal Schools, and Free Academy; that the whole number of pupils taught during the past year was 148,590; and that the amount expended in the support of these institutions during the year, including the expense of new buildings, furniture, repairs, &c., was $776,973 38. About $200,000 of this amount has been applied to the purchase of sites and the erection of ten new buildings.

There are now, in different sections of the City, some fifty school-houses of the largest size, capable of accommodating from two to three thousand pupils each, and divided into three departments—male, female and primary—each department occupying a separate story. The buildings erected during the past year are fine specimens of architecture, internal and external, costing, including site and furniture, &c., from $20,000 to $50,000. In addition to these, there are about sixty Primary Schools, in each of which some three or four hundred children are taught, preparatory to their entrance into the higher schools. Then there is the Normal School in the Hall of the Board of Education, in Grand-street, where some six hundred teachers assemble, on Saturdays, for instruction and discipline; and the Free Academy, in Twenty-third-street, constituting the apex of the noble pyramid of Popular Education, provided for all the youth of the City.

Liquor Selling.

If the opinion of the District Attorney be valid—and we take it that for his own reputation he has not given it without thorough investigation, and perhaps consultation with official associates—*something* must be done by the Common Council before the 1st of May, to prevent our City from being deluged by rum. Their present ordinance is undoubtedly based upon the late license system, and if that be abrogated there must be a *new* ordinance. By referring to the fountain from which the City Fathers draw their authority in the premises, we find as follows, in the Laws of 1853, p. 13:

SEC. 20. It shall be lawful for the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, to pass such ordinances as they may deem necessary for the *regulating* and licensing of *keepers of ordinaries or victualing houses*, or where fruit, oysters, clams, *liquors* or meats *shall be sold*; and for the more effectual suppression of vice and immorality; and the preserving of peace and good order in said City, etc., etc.

SEC. 21. And all persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished on conviction before any of the magistrates described in the second section of this act (who are the Mayor, the Recorder, an Alderman, a Police Justice) by a fine not exceeding ten dollars, or in default of the payment of such fine, by imprisonment, provided such imprisonment does not exceed ten days.

These sections were confirmed by the Police Act of 1853, p. 446, § 5 of act 4:

Sections twenty and twenty-one of an act entitled "An Act relative to the powers of the Common Council of the City of New-York, and the Police and Criminal Courts of said City," passed Jan. 22, 1853, shall apply to all penal ordinances passed by the Common Council of said City.

It will here be seen that although the power of the Common Council to grant licenses is taken away by the new act, there still remains the police power incident to all properly organized municipalities, of *regulating* taverns, etc., etc. Let the old Sunday ordinance be put into new shape. Let the most stringent *regulations* be adopted regarding the sale of liquor upon week days.

So far as we can see, the Common Council has all the power it needs to prevent free trade in liquor, which it was feared the unguarded clause of the new law would permit.

We hope the Board will take prompt action in the premises.

California Travel.

The fine steamer *Illinois* sailed for Aspinwall yesterday, with seven hundred and fifteen passengers for California,—another vindication of the opinion we expressed a fortnight ago, that the stream of emigration is flowing California-ward this Spring with a stronger tide than ever before. Seven hundred and fifteen passengers! What a young village is here! But the vessel is large and commodious, and will accommodate them all with ease;—so friends, who are mourning the departing ones, don't dream of them as sharers in the horrors of a "middle passage."

The ease and comfort with which a trip can be made to California now by way of Aspinwall and the Panama Railroad, is greatly promoting the emigration thitherward of the families of those adventurers who desire to settle on the Pacific slope. The *Illinois* carried out no less than one hundred and twenty-one ladies and seventy-eight children—the larger portion of them unaccompanied by gentlemen. Indeed, ladies may now make the trip to San Francisco with no more difficulty and much less fatigue than a journey to Washington would involve. The steamer, upon reaching Aspinwall meets a train of railroad cars upon the wharf, with steam all up, ready for a start. Three or four hours' ride brings them to the Pacific coast,—and an hour more places the passengers on board the vessel which is to land them at San Francisco. The changes of conveyance are two only; and there are no exposures to fevers, or rain, or any other serious inconvenience on the way.

But the Chagres River with its rapids, its rains and alligators, and the fever infecting miasma which are inseparable from overland journeys in those tropical countries when it is necessary to spend a night thereon, begat a great dread of the trip for ladies and children in former days. All this has passed. The Panama Railroad has vanquished it. The ladies are beginning to understand this, and California is reaping the advantage in the addition to its population of numerous families, whose influence cannot fail to be most beneficial to the State.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. PEALEN, the President of the Academy, has published a card in reply to Mr. FRY. We extract the following:

The story is simply this: Nearly a month since, Mr. FRY applied to me, as one of the Committee, for the performance of an Opera of his, which, for manifold reasons, was declined. He then urged upon me the acceptance of an Oratorio, which, he said, could be played in an hour and a quarter. From a long acquaintance, I was desirous of obliging him, and consented to make his *Stabat Mater* the second part of a concert about to be given at the Academy. The rehearsals began, but, soon after, the *artistes*, chorus and orchestra generally complained of the peculiar nature of the music, and that if they were compelled to go on with it, they would be obliged to neglect the Opera of "William Tell," then under rehearsal. For this stringent reason the Oratorio was postponed.

It was then arranged that Mr. *Fry* should have an entire evening for his Oratorio, and Mr. Muzzetti, the Musical Director, agreed to bring it out on the 19th inst. Rehearsals began once more; but whether owing to the character of the music, the impatient temper of Mr. *Fry*, or the extreme fatigue of the artists, the matter went on so slowly that the Committee had to decide either to jeopardize their whole establishment for Mr. *Fry's* Oratorio, or to lay it finally aside in order to rehearse the new Opera of *Il Trovatore*, on which thousands of dollars are already spent in scenery, dresses and music. I may add, as a proof of my good will in the matter, that I agreed to give $150 to copy Mr. *Fry's* Oratorio, besides the serious cost of its advertisement in all the journals. There has been no want of good faith on the part of the Committee, as Mr. *Fry* when unfairly alleges, nor yet on the part of any individual in the establishment. When the amount Mr. Muzzetti of being absent from rehearsal on Tuesday morning, he unanimously resigned to mate (for he was aware of it) that M. MANETTEE was too ill to conduct. The disappointment of Mr. *Fry* may be painful to him; but he ought to reflect that a vast establishment like the Academy of Music, entailing an expense of not the from $70,000 a month, cannot be conducted for the convenience of an individual; and when it was found that, after the utmost exertion and considerable sacrifices, his Oratorio, consisting of a "quaver of a million of notes," could not be produced on the 19th inst., and that Mr. *Fry* further declared that he would go on rehearsing till he was ready, even to forty or fifty repetitions; then, it must be admitted, the Committee were justified in withdrawing his engagement finally, and ordering the immediate resumption of the neglected rehearsals of the new Opera, *Il Trovatore*.

This plain exposition of facts is submitted to the candor of the public, and it is some that the Committee were sincerely anxious to afford Mr. *Fry* an opportunity of securing that pecuniary recovery to which his genius, and that they only stopped short when certain and heavy loss would have been the penalty of going further.

I deem it only just to express, publicly, the profound regrets of the Committee for the additional and irksome labor imposed on the *artistes* and employés of the Academy, who, though worn out by eight hours' daily rehearsal of *William Tell*, beside the regular performances, were called upon to study the Oratorio of Mr. *Fry*, to which one and all cheerfully consented.

In conclusion, the attempt of Mr. *Fry* to drag the New-York *Herald* into the matter, is really preposterous. He asserts that the *Herald* refused the advertisements of the Opera since the Oratorio was announced. If Mr. *Fry* will examine the files of the *Herald* of last week, he will find not only the usual Opera advertisement, but his own Oratorio advertised under his name. This is a manifest misstatement on the part of Mr. *Fry*, and for what purpose I am at a loss to imagine, since the real causes of his disappointment have been already explained. I desire further to declare that I was totally ignorant up to the present of his quarrel of "nine years' standing" with the *Herald*, although I was perfectly aware of the difficulty existing between that journal and Mr. E. P. *Fry*. The imputation that the Committee are desirous of the support of the New-York *Herald* is entirely true; and they are equally desirous of the support of all other journals, to which they consider they have some claim, from the fact that they are bestowing much of their time, and raising large sums of money, solely for the sake of promoting art, without a chance of honor, or a dream of gain. As I have the honor to be, &c., &c., &c.,

JAMES PHALEN.

No. 46 East 14th-st., April 20, 1855.

A Singular Case of Forgery—Error of a Charleston Banking House.

Yesterday morning, Officer KEEFE, one of the vigilant *attachés* of the Chief's office, succeeded in arresting a man named JOHN M. DOWNING, residing at No. 19 Chestnut-street, who stands charged with the crime of forgery under circumstances of a very peculiar nature. It seems that on the 24 inst. a draft on the Bank of the State of New-York was forwarded from Charleston, S. C., by the Banking House of H. W. CONNER, and drawn as follows:

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 27, 1855.
THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK:
Pay to J. W. DOWNING, or order, nine hundred and fifty-nine 91-100 dollars. H. W. CONNER.

It was intended to dispatch this draft to Mr. DOWNING, residing at No. 19 Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, but the clerk made an error and directed the document to Chestnut-street, *New-York*. It was duly received from the post-man by *John M.* DOWNING, in this City, at the above number, who opened the same and took possession of the financial paper. The accused subsequently proceeded to the Law Office of L. E. BULKLEY, Esq., No. 49 Wall-street, to whom he stated he was in the receipt of nearly a thousand dollars from his friends down South, and desired Mr. BULKLEY to accompany him to the Bank and identify him as "Mr. DOWNING." To this the lawyer consented, and thinking there might be some trouble about the matter, advised his client to deposit the amount with Messrs. RIGGS & Co., No. 56 Wall-street. DOWNING acted in accordance with Mr. BULKLEY's request, and subsequently procured employment at the Lodi Manufacturing Company in Newark, N. J., in the capacity of cooper. Yesterday the rightful owner of the draft called at the Bank of the State of New-York, and, to his surprise, ascertained that the cash had been paid to a man of the same name and same number in this City.

The matter was then placed in the hands of Officer KEEFE, who finally traced out the whereabouts of the other DOWNING, and brought him to the Chief's office. After a little inducement he confessed to the officer where the money was deposited. The officer then went to the office of Messrs. RIGGS & Co., and requested them to hold the money as it was the proceeds of a forgery. He then got Mr. BULKLEY, went to RIGGS' office, and they drew the money, which was afterwards returned to the Bank, and Chief Matsell received a receipt for the same.

Cricket.

The St. George's Club commence their season on the New-York Ground, at Hoboken, on Wednesday, the 2d of May.

The New-York Club adjourned their meeting to Thursday next, when it will be held at the Rainbow, Beekman-street, at 7 o'clock A. M., and then the first day's play will be fixed, and a Vice President elected in place of Mr. FLETCHER, resigned.

WILLIAMSBURG.

A meeting was held last evening at the house of Mr. FOX, in Grand-street, for the purpose of forming a new Club, to be called the "American Cricket Club." Several men doing business in Wall-street attended, and enrolled themselves as members. The following officers were chosen: JOHN SALMON, Esq., President, J. W. FOX, Treasurer, and W. G. MACKENZIE, Secretary. Tuesday next is fixed for their first day's play, on the ground near the Penny Bridge. Full half of the members are Americans, and they all seem to enter on it with great spirit.

Case of Dr. Peck.

The Committee of Arrangements appointed at a meeting of the friends of Dr. PECK, on Wednesday evening, to make arrangements for a public mass meeting in relation to the recent imprisonment of Dr. PECK in Cuba, held a meeting last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel. The Committee were in conference some time, but did not come to any ultimate decision as to the precise programme for the proposed meeting. It is the intention, however, to elicit a definite and thorough expression of public sentiment; and, with this view, the Committee are waiting to secure addresses on the occasion from leading influential men, whose presence and suggestions would have adequate weight in the matters at issue. The Committee expect to report fully in a day or two, when all the particulars of the intended demonstration will be made known.

Another Arrest of Disorderly Cyprians.

Between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock on Thursday evening, the police of the Fifth Ward arrested several prostitutes, who have become exceedingly bold since their discharge from the Island. The names of those arrested are MARGARET WALKER, KATE THOMPSON, SARAH WILSON, CAROLINE MCGREGOR, ELIZA GILMORE, MARGARET ROBERTS, CAROLINE QUINCUCK and SARAH ROBERTS, colored. They were all committed to the City Prison, by Justice CONNOLLY, to await further action.

Lecture on Music at the University.

On Friday evening the ninth lecture of the "Alumni" course was delivered in the Chapel of the University, by Rev. J. S. LORD. His subject was "Music."

A Woman Killed in Broadway.

Mary McConnell, an Irish woman, who lived as a domestic at No. 71 Beekman-street, died yesterday morning in the New-York Hospital, from injuries received on the 12th inst. The deceased was standing in front of the vacant premises, No. 444 Broadway, when a cart heavily laden with rubbish, passing into the street from the rear, ran against the temporary fence, which gave way, fell upon and crushed the deceased to the pavement, causing injuries which resulted in death. The deceased was 22 years of age.

Burned by Camphene.

An alarm of fire was caused, at a late hour on Thursday evening, in the third story of the house No. 261 Rivington-street, called the "Railway," occupied by Bridget Buckburgh. The fire originated in consequence of a camphene lamp being upset, which communicated to the clothes of a bed, in which was a child five months old, who was very seriously if not fatally burned before the flames could be extinguished.

☞ WASHINGTON IRVING is, we regret to hear, suffering from the effects of a casualty which occurred on Wednesday. Mr. IRVING was riding on the river road, near Sunny Side, when the horse took fright and ran away. The animal's head was fortunately toward home, for which he made at a terrible pace. Mr. IRVING kept his seat, and might have escaped unhurt, but as the horse turned from the main road, he fell and threw his rider, who was taken up stunned by the fall. Mr. IRVING remained insensible for several hours, and is yet not entirely out of danger. He suffered in a similar manner, though less severely, by the restlessness of the same horse last Summer.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

☞ The proprietor of a first-class grocery in Broadway, states that the demand for wines and spirits for family use, since the Prohibitory Liquor Law was passed, is unprecedented. Persons who formerly bought a gallon at a time, now purchase twenty or thirty gallons, with a view, probably, to storing an ample supply before the law goes into effect.

[Continued Advertisements.

☞ Col. KINNEY's steamer, the *United States* is advertised in our columns this morning.

The Inspectors made the following appointments of prison officers during the week ending Thursday, which has just adjourned:

Principal Keeper—Jacob Forney, of Sullivan, Westchester County, in place of Charles Wheeler, resigned.

Chaplain—Rev. J. D. Bell, of Newburgh, Orange County, in place of Rev. J. M. Gallup, resigned.

Clerk—Alonzo Johnson, of Greenburgh, Westchester County, in place of L. V. Parsons, removed.

Physician—Charles Van Anden, of New-York, in place of Lansing Briggs, removed.

Keepers—S. L. Thorpe, John E. Leonard, H. F. Burdick, George Dyer, Ebenezer Curtis, Nathan J. Stiles, Sheldon Gilliam.

Guards—T. V. Young, Palmer Holley, Owen Gavagan, Charles Woodford, Horatio Alfred, Robert Jenkins, William Flynn.—*Auburn Advertiser.*

Foreign Miscellany.

The Russian artist ZAGHAROFF, living at St. Petersburg, lately made a picture, which represents PETER I. in his workshop, where he is making a cross. In order to connect the rude Emperor with the late reigning monarch, a clever motto was written at the foot of the picture, which was then submitted to the Emperor for his approbation, previous to its being engraved and distributed in prints. The Imperial sanction runs as follows: "The words may be used beneath the print, namely, 'Print of PETER I. engaged in erecting a cross, dedicated to the Emperor NICHOLAS I. fighting for the cross.' The sum of fifty silver copecks from the sale of each print may be set apart for the succor of those wounded in the present war."

AN Italian officer, named LAMBRIANA, who shared in the gallant attack of our light cavalry at Balaklava, writes to his mother, at Milan, from the hospital at Simpheropol, where he lies wounded and a prisoner: "I lodge in a good room, with three English officers, two of whom are cavalry, and were wounded in the same action as myself, and the other is of the infantry. To fully express to you all their kindness, would exceed the language of gratitude. I owe my recovery, in great part, to their assistance; without them, melancholy might have overcome me. Grave their names in thy heart, my dear mother, that they may be to thee as sons, since they have saved thine."

Some time ago, when the Legislature of one of the middle States of America was framing a constitution, the discussion of its various provisions was warm and obstinate. Many days had been spent in fiery debate, and the vote at length was about to be taken. Just at this moment a country member, who had been absent for some days previously, entered and took his seat. Another member, who was in favor of the amended constitution, went to him and endeavored to make a convert of him. "You must vote for the constitution, by all means," said he. "I'll vote for it on one condition," said the country member. "What is that?" "Why, that they let it run by my farm."

It turns out that a book published in America, called *Tit for Tat*, in which some virulent abuse is lavished upon England, is the work of an Englishman! Mentioning this reminds us of a kindred fact. A few weeks since, some ridiculous slander upon the most popular of English writers of fiction appeared in a New-York journal, as from "a London correspondent," all spick span new and of course very exclusive. A quarrel between editor and proprietor reveals the fact that the "London correspondent," is a New-York literary hack, the precious scoundrel now suing the editor for the price of the said "metropolitan gossip!"

It has been stated that two French soldiers before Sebastopol had been killed by the explosion of a Russian mine or *camouflet*. As few persons know what a *camouflet* means, it may be useful to state that it is a sort of cavity in which is deposited a charge of gunpowder, destined to destroy the enemy's works. The gunpowder is placed in a sort of box, and a port-fire is attached to it. The box is covered over with sods or bags of sand, and the port-fire being properly attached and carried to the required distance, is then set on fire. In subterranean works, when those of the enemy are met with, the *camouflet* is employed as the most expeditious means of destruction.

Colonel HODGE, commanding the 4th Dragoon Guards, writing from the camp on the 9th ult., in acknowledgement of a donation of coats, says:—"The sufferings of the troops have certainly been very great, and the sickness among them still continues; but I think things are better than they were. We all feel that the great exertions which our friends at home have been making for us are not lost upon the army here; but it is a pity that the Government did not sooner commence sending out the supplies. Many thousands of lives would have been saved thereby, as our chief sufferings were in November and December."

A literary discovery of some interest has lately been made. It comprises above a hundred letters of JAMES BOSWELL, principally addressed to his friend the REV. WILLIAM TEMPLER, rector of St. Gluvias, in Cornwall, whose name is mentioned three or four times in the life of JOHNSON. They were rescued some years ago from the hands of a shopkeeper in France, with a mass of other correspondence of less importance, addressed to this Mr. TEMPLER, but have not been thoroughly examined until lately. Preparations are now being made for their publication.

One of the navvies, writing on the 13th, from the "Balaklava Railway station," says that Lord RAGLAN came into the town the previous Saturday, "looking firstrate," and having said how pleased he was to see so fine a body of Englishmen so actively occupied on a work of such great value, gave the head of one of the gangs a sovereign to drink his health—an injunction which the unlicensed vintnery of the place soon enabled them to comply with.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, April 21.

LETTERS FROM L. KOSSUTH—No. V.—England, America, and the Progress of the Eastern War.
DICK TINTO IN FLORENCE—The Carnival—Amenities of the Press—Miss Heasler—Amusements.
EVENTS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1848 AND 1851—Veron, Democracy and Thiers.
ONE WEEK'S LATER INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.
ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.
FULL REPORTS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS—Adjournment of both Houses.
LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA—Dr. PECK released.
EDITORIALS—The Legislature—Adjournment. The Foreign Mails—Peace Chances. The Destiny of Cuba. Secretary GUTHRIE and Cuba. THIERS, DE MONET and CHANGARNIER. Taxes on Knowledge. A Farmer sold by the Lobby. Opening of the Amazon. The Right of Search and the Right of Visit. LOUIS NAPOLEON in England. The Fleet—What is Expected of It. Peru and its Relations. Our Neutrality Laws and the British American Manifesto. Can the Maine Law be Enforced Here? The Prohibitory Law. Central America. Will France Fight for Cuba? The Florida Rendezvous. Are We at War with the Indians? Steamboat Candidates. What Mr. BOTTS Thinks. Save a Little Something. Navy Appropriations. Sweeping Opinion.
CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.
COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, in advance, for single copies; TWENTY copies for TWENTY DOLLARS; TEN copies for TWELVE DOLLARS; FIVE copies for EIGHT DOLLARS, or THREE copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to ONE POST-OFFICE ADDRESS. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 1½ cents per annum, and within the State of New-York in 13 cents. Published by

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 130 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 441 BROADWAY,
Are now exhibiting a large stock of Clothing, suitable for the approaching season, which they
OFFER AT RETAIL AT LOW PRICES.
Also,
BOYS' CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ONE PRICE FOR GOODS—NO DEVIATION.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 376 Broadway, corner White-st., have just received from the late large auction sales a large assortment of carpeting, &c., which they will sell at the following low prices:
Rich velvet carpet, 12s. to 14s. per yard.
Rich tapestry, 4s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, 8s. per yard.
Three-ply, 6s. to 7s. per yard.
Ingrains, (Lowell make,) 4s.
And all other goods equally low.

JAMES E. RAY NO. 189 BOWERY, IMPORTER AND Manufacturer of UNDER GARMENTS AND HOSIERY. All goods shown checkedly, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and guaranteed to the purchaser's utmost approval. Wholesale and retail.

JUST RECEIVED, FINE BITTERSWEET, VERMIN CAGES Gentlemen's Purse Hose. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

SPRING STYLE OF HATS—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—The light and greatest Hats ever Opened, and whatever continue to receive the encouragement of all who can appreciate a good hat. Call and see.
J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS.
MANUFACTURER'S DEPOT AT NO. 132 WILLIAM-ST., New-York.
A complete stock of the above always on hand.
EBERHARD FABER, Sole Agent.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, GOUT, CERVICE, &c.—HYATT'S Life Balsam, as proved by a thousand cures, which have been published in the Herald, Sun, and other papers, is the great palliative remedy. Among the latest cases of King's evil is that of William Hoyt, No. 12 Willett-st., who suffered by a deep and inveterate ulceration upon the left side, and the swelling from which spread the neck. Mr. H. Gower, of Wall-st., New-York, Mayor Wentworth, June 29, 1854, was cured in one month of a terrible cancer, which had existed twelve years and destroyed his nose. In Rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, for the cures of Rev. J. V. D. Fowler, No. 128 Bowery-st., and Mr. B. Roe, No. 38 Grove-st., stand forth among the most astonishing cures ever effected. They were completely cripples. For sale by all druggists, at what these persons. 25 cents per bottle. Principal depot, No. 533 Broadway.

SUTPHEN & BREED, IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS and Jobbers of WALL PAPERS, as they now and continue warehouse, 494 Broadway, are now receiving and will continue time to receive, by various vessels from Europe, the most extensive and elegant assortment of PAPER HANGINGS ever offered in the Western Hemisphere, shall can proclaim, in the FRENCH REMOVALS, rich velvet and gold DECORATIVE WALL PAPERS. Those who are about to adorn the walls of their dwellings, should call early and cheaply, or entirely such and ELABORATE RANGE INGS, adapted to every taste and purse, are invited to call and examine than every one right, and also, no trouble to show. Prices shall be made LOW, and all conditions are fair, that will be assured with the utmost promptness and artistic skill. Merchants and dealers in Paper Hangings, from any part of the country, will find it to their interest to call and see the large and most desirable stocks of American Goods ever exhibited in this market, at low prices and on liberal credit.

ASTOUNDING EFFECTS—WHO CAN NOW DOUBT the fact that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS are all they are supposed to be? Sufferers from that dreadful disease, Liver Complaint, should immediately resort to their use.

JOHN P. TRAIN, Buffalo, New-York, June 15, 1854, says: "About two years ago, I was in a very low state, &c., I purchased a bottle of your bitters for liver complaint that I had dreadfully had at this time, and with the bitters I was handed a box of your tar ointment for a plaster. I gave all a fair trial, and I never knew before that a twenty-five cent bottle of medicine gave more relief than I received, with of all my former doctors in England, Ireland or America, were able to accomplish for me."

For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

CARPETINGS AT A GREAT REDUCTION.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 486 Broadway, near Grand-st., have received by late sales the entire stock of John Crossley & Son's VELVET and TAPESTRY CARPETINGS, and are prepared to offer one of the most complete and varied assortments in this market full 25 per cent. less than last year's prices.
Rich Velvet, 10s. to 12s. per yard.
Rich Tapestry, 4s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, 8s. to 9s. per yard.
Rich Three-ply, 6s. 6d. to 7s. per yard.
Best Ingrain, 4s. to 4s. per yard.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.
Muslin Curtains for $1.50, worth $7.50.
Muslin Curtains for $2, worth $3.
Muslin Curtains for $4, worth $6.
Muslin Curtains for $6, worth $10.
Lace Curtains for $4, worth $6.
Lace Curtains for $5, worth $8.
Lace Curtains for $10, worth $18.
Lace Curtains for $12, worth $20.
Lace Curtains for $20, worth $30.
A complete assortment of Cornices and Curtain Trimmings at reduced prices.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

MOURNING MANTILLAS.—C. F. BARTHOLOMEW invites special attention to his splendid and unrivalled assortment of mourning and slight mourning Mantillas, comprising every novelty of the season. Our arrangements are such that we are enabled to produce every novelty simultaneously with the appearance in Paris. An inspection is respectfully solicited. We have just received, in addition to our regular stock, a beautiful lot of Bombazine and Crape, and Silk and Crape Mantillas, which we are offering at 37 the usual prices are from $10 to $12. BARTHOLOMEW'S New Mourning Store, No. 523 Broadway, between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

GAS FIXTURES—GAS FIXTURES.—WE OFFER an assortment of Chandeliers, that numbers over THREE HUNDRED different patterns of the latest and most beautiful designs. Buyers of us have the benefit of a variety TWICE AS LARGE as that of any other establishment in New-York, from which to make their selections.
OUR PRICES are a [illegible] than can be found elsewhere.
J. T. DARLEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos. 501 and 503 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder Proof Locks, the same that gave universal satisfaction at the late World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and World's Fair, New-York, 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers are the only firm in New-York authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safes with HALL'S Patent Powder Proof Locks. S. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 126, 128 and 130 Water-st., New-York.

A CURIOSITY SHOP.—NO PLACE IN THE CITY affords so great and so extensive an assortment of everything rare and curious as the grand Fancy Emporium of TUTTLE, No. 246 Broadway. The fancy hole to invest half the curiosities which he has found in Mr. T. only lays all the Yankee family under contribution to fill it up. Nothing but he is constantly receiving from every part of the world all that is rich and interesting. What you cannot find anywhere else can be found at TUTTLE'S. Strangers visiting the City will do well to call at No. 246 Broadway, where is a choice assortment of dressing-cases, work-boxes, inlaids and music-boxes may be found.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S CELEBRATED Molian Pianos, Horace Waters' and other improved Pianos, and those of a large number of other makers, which is the largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, will be sold, at prices which defy competition, for cash or satisfactory paper. Persons in the City requiring orders for Pianos will find it to their interest to call at
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

EUGENIN'S SPRING HAT IS JUST NOW HAVING "A run" unprecedented in the History of the New-York Hat Trade. As fast as the cases and shelves are filled, they are swept of their valuable contents. Such is the rush we see the crowds with which it is constantly thronged; such a scene was

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Anniversary of the N. Y. Church of Christ, Fifth-st., between Bedford and Penn. This Church will be consecrated, Rev. J. Cumming, of Edinburgh, in charge. Church will be opened at 10 A. M. by Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. Dr. Wisner's morning lecture, commencing at half-past 7 P. M. The Rev. Dr. Porter, Presiding Elder of the Bro-ny, is expected to be present at half-past 7 P. M. Rev. Dr. Cox, President of the Board of Trustees, will be present at 2 P. M. Rev. Dr. Porter, Presiding Elder of the Bro-ny, is expected to be present. The collection taken will be the property of the Society. The Sermon of the Rev. Dr. Cox will be published at the request of the Board of Trustees and Society. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Porter.

☞ Rev. Dr. Cox will preach in Tremont Church, Boston, on the APPROACH OF DEATH, April 22, by Rev. RICHARD GILLADET GRIFFIN.

☞ Church Reunion, in Hanover-square Free Church—Corner of Pearl-st. Rev. JOHN H. WORRALL, of the Dutch Dutch Church, will preach the sermon, and the service of Reunion, conducted by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Cox, will be opened by Prayer by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Cox, at 3 P. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. and 7 P. M.

☞ Hope Chapel—Will preach TO-MORROW in the afternoon, commencing at 3½ P. M., by Rev. Prof. HOLMES, of Auburn Theol. Sem. Chair at 11 A. M. by Rev. Samuel Cooper, Chaplain of the 69th. The Sacrament will be administered in the afternoon. Sabbath School every Sabbath morning at 9 o'clock. Public Worship morning and evening.

☞ Tabernacle Church, Second Presbyterian—At the morning service, Rev. Dr. Cox will preach a sermon in behalf of the Bible Society, and administer the Lord's Supper. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Evening Lecture at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Tabernacle Church, South Brooklyn—At the morning service, Rev. Dr. Cox will preach a sermon in behalf of the Bible Society, and administer the Lord's Supper. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Evening Lecture at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Dr. Cox will preach in Tremont Church, Boston, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, and text will be "The Advent of Spirit to the evangelical truths which the Bible illustrates by it, by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Kirk.

☞ Rev. John B. Finley, the Old Pioneer of Methodism, in the Rev. Dr. Cox's Church, Water-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, April 22, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, at 10½ o'clock. Dr. Porter in the morning.

☞ Universal Reformed Presbyterian Church—Optional Colored Church, Grand-st., near Spring, Rev. BENJAMIN L. PERRY, Pastor. Public Service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. and 7 P. M. Parents and guardians are respectfully invited to send their children.

☞ Rev. Mr. Dunnavant—Of New-York, will preach in the City Assembly Rooms, corner of Jerusalem and Court-sts., South Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, April 22, at 7½ o'clock. Entrance on Jerusalem-st. Friends of the Scotch and Irish Presbyterian form of worship, are invited to attend.

☞ Preaching by the Prophet.—The Special Messenger of Jesus Christ, sent to the world and power of Elijah, to prepare the way of the Lord before him, will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway. Everyone hear him!

☞ Rev. Alfred B. Beach, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Chelsea, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, Mr. Hamilton-st., between Henry and Norfolk-sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 22. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Dr. Cuyler will deliver the clerk of his discourses on the Sabbath morning, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church of Christ, near East Broadway, Sabbath-st. Subject—The Sabbath of Perfect Peace. The congregational meeting of the Church on the following Sabbath evening.

☞ Sabbath, 11, E. Church, Newfield-street—Rev. Dr. Cox, TO-MORROW EVENING, on "The Origin, Ethics and Consequences of Mr. Everett's Church, and a Review of the Decree of the Supreme Court." Services 7½ o'clock.

☞ Westminster Church—EVENING SERVICES—Rev. Wm. Ramsay will preach in this Church TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Benjamin C. Cornelius—Of Harlem, N. Y., will preach in the Reformed Dutch Church, on the Bushwick Dutch Church, near Bushwick and Grand-sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

☞ Sabbath School Anniversary.—The School connected with the Reformed Dutch Church, on 7th-st., (Dr. Gordon's,) will hold their anniversary TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ The Society of the New Jerusalem in Brooklyn, hold public service every SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Athenæum building, second floor, Atlantic-st., corner of Clinton—Preacher, Rev. Geo. Bush.

☞ Sullivan-street M. E. Church.—The sixth of the series of sermons Sabbath evenings in this Church will be preached TO-MORROW EVENING, by Rev. Henry Fox, of Williamsburg. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Spiritualists in Brooklyn.—Dr. Geo. T. Dexter will lecture in the Brooklyn Institute TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Seats free.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO PROPERTY-HOLDERS.
Patent Extinguishers.
HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

☞ By the Act of July 4, 1836, Sec. 13, "It shall be in the power of the Court to render judgment above the actual damages, to three times the amount thereof." The using as well as making is an infringement.

At the December term of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1854, "Bailin vs. Tapper," Court ruled that in a reissue, a Patentee has the right to restrict or enlarge his claim, so as to give a validity and to effectuate his invention.

In accordance with the above decision of the Supreme Court, and by the advice of my counsel, Charles M. Keller, Esq., I surrendered my Patent of Nov. 12, 1845, and the Patent-Office, on the 24 April, 1855, gave me a reissue, of which the following is the claim:

"What I claim as my invention in covers for openings to vaults in floors, decks, &c., is making them of a Metallic Grating, or perforated Metallic Plates, with the apertures so small, that persons or bodies passing over or falling on them may be entirely sustained by the metal," &c.

THADDEUS HYATT, No. 129 West Broadway.

☞ Inhalation for Cure of Asthma and Consumption.

Dr. CURTIS—Dear Sir: I have had the asthma for more than twenty years—no man on earth has suffered more with it than I have. I am now happy to say your HYGEIANA has entirely relieved and I believe CURED me of this dreadful malady. Respectfully yours,

Gran-Street, New-York. JAMES LOCKE.

April 19, 1855.

The HYGEIANA is for sale by STEPHEN PAUL & CO., No. 140 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, No. 123 Broadway; also, by druggists throughout the City; and by Mr. HAYES, No. 376 Fulton-st., and No. 154 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Price $2 a package.

N. B.—The inhaler is worn on the breast under the linen, without the least inconvenience to the patient, or hindrance to the daily avocation. The heat of the body evaporates the fluid—no coke or heated air is used.

Caution—Dr. CURTIS' HYGEIANA is the original and only genuine article.

☞ To Nervous Sufferers—IMPORTANT NOTICE—The success the remedy so highly recommended by Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, as the cure of Nervous Weakness and General Nervous Debility, has attained, induces envious, malicious and unprincipled parties, who insert libellous statements in the public prints. To prove the falsity of their assertions, testimonials of the most satisfactory nature have been received from persons of the highest distinction as well as from individuals of every grade in society, whose cure the remedy has been the means of effecting. The prescription used sent free. Direct, as heretofore, (the only address,) Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 37 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ Legal and General Reporting.—Messrs. HAYES, HINCKS, CAREY & CO. have opened offices in Nos. 15 and 17 Franklin Building, No. 186 Broadway, for short-hand Reporting. Their position and connections as Congressional, Legal and Newspaper Reporters, warrant them in promising the utmost accuracy and expedition in fulfilling orders. HAYES, HINCKS, CAREY & CO.,

Nos. 15 and 17 Franklin Building, No. 186 Broadway.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants—Including everything pertaining to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the sweet introductions, in every low price. Descriptive price Catalogue gratis. Catalogue paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON (Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Russian remedy of 20 years standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scald, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. H. & D. SANDS, C. W. CLICKENER & CO., G. H. RIN, New-York; WM. B. SIEBER, Philadelphia, and SPRINGER & CO., Boston.

☞ Legal Notice to Bald Headed—Gentlemen—The undersigned give notice that a Patent was issued March 27, 1855, for the ALUM FILLING for Bald Heads used by Messrs. COLLINS & BUTLER, Hoc. as and at their place, and that all future infringements thereof will be rigidly prosecuted.

Notice is hereby necessary, in case of the practical skin diseases in New-York, and in particular, I am confident to have cured 19 of 20 patients of R. when the Crystal Palace was held in N. Y. R. HARRINGTON, Jr.,

Attorney for Holmes & Butler, No. 16 Wall-st.

☞ Pianos to Let, Sold and Exchanged—Pianos of every description, including those of Chickering, Stecher, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co., Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co., Chickering, Stecher, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co., Chickering, Stecher, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co., Chickering, Stecher,

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A beautiful residence, with one of the best locations on Hoboken Heights, N. J. It is one of the best laid out places about New-York, comprising the house is a large and commodious double factory stone building, as by all with the plants and improvements, and is built in the most substantial manner, and with all modern improvements. There is a fine brook constantly flowing, and ample room for stables, barn and carriage house, chicken and cow house, stove and kitchen gardens. Grapery of different varieties, and in fine bearing condition. This is one of the rarest opportunities offered to a gentleman in the country of New-York. Which can cover both city and country life. It is only one mile and a half from Jersey City Ferry, and can be reached at all hours within twenty minutes time from the City Hall of Wall-st. Omnibuses pass the place every ten minutes. Gas, water, and all other conveniences. It is a most pleasant and healthy and commands a fine water and land view. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 5 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Four splendid dwelling houses in Fourteenth-st., between Myrtle and Willoughby-ave., and four houses in the Myrtle-av. Railroad; lots 20x100; modern built; contains 10 rooms; two stoves, kitchen and hot water; gas and water; 9 closets, vaults and cellars; hard pine, marble mantels, grates, dumb waiters, &c. Price, $4,200; half cash remain on five years. Apply to ROSWELL WILBUR, Fifteenth-st., S. W. cor. Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Also, a few more houses and store, 20x30, three stories and basement; for Sale, cellar, and fitted up as the above. For particulars, apply as above.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, L. I.—That well known dwelling with carriage house, in the village of Flushing, L. I., formerly occupied by Thomas Leggett, Jr. The house is of brick by 40 feet, with wings 40 feet by 24 feet, containing 12 rooms, including laundry and milk room, and has been put in good repair, with all the modern improvements, viz., Gas, &c. A well of excellent water, and a never-failing supply of rain water in the house, an excellent garden well stocked with fruits, and within five minutes walk of railroad and church. The entire block of 20 lots, 20 by 120 feet, may be had if desired. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 5 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—At the Union square Hotel, United States Hotel, No. 2 Brevoort Mansion, corner of 4th-av. and 11th-st., a few more left, from $2,000 to $3,500; West 14th-st., $17,000; 46, $18,000; 48, $18,000; 50, three houses, $18,500, all between Madison-av. and Broadway. A most English fashionable house in 21st-st. near Lexington-av., $9,000. Two fine houses in Clinton-place, $16,000 and $8,000. Two fine houses in Bleecker-st., near Mercer, $8,000 and $9,000. Two fine houses in Lexington-av., $14,000 and $13,000. Also, upwards of 100 other houses in various parts of the City, of from $2,000 to $40,000. Call and examine, and judge for yourselves. REYES & HOAGLAND.

HOUSE AND TWO STORES TO LET.—No. 65 Park-Place.—Opposite the Post Office, in the Office of Dr. Chas. Cleveland. The upper part is for a private family, and the two stores. The upper part is in a large and commodious double factory stone building, as by all with the plants and improvements, and is built in the most substantial manner, and with all modern improvements. There is a fine brook constantly flowing, and ample room for stables, barn and carriage house, chicken and cow house, stove and kitchen gardens. Grapery of different varieties, and in fine bearing condition. This is one of the rarest opportunities offered to a gentleman in the country of New-York, which can cover both city and country life. It is only one mile and a half from Jersey City Ferry, and can be reached at all hours within twenty minutes time from the City Hall of Wall-st. Omnibuses pass the place every ten minutes. Gas, water, and all other conveniences. It is a most pleasant and healthy and commands a fine water and land view. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 5 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Four splendid dwelling houses in Fourteenth-st., between Myrtle and Willoughby-ave., and four houses in the Myrtle-av. Railroad; lots 20x100; modern built; contains 10 rooms; two stoves, kitchen and hot water; gas and water; 9 closets, vaults and cellars; hard pine, marble mantels, grates, dumb waiters, &c. Price, $4,200; half cash remain on five years. Apply to ROSWELL WILBUR, Fifteenth-st., S. W. cor. Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Also, a few more Stores and Houses on Broadway. Apply to NATHANIEL BRYANT, No. 58 Wall-st., JOHN JONES, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the premises, No. 3 Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, a few more houses and store, 20x30, three stories and basement; for Sale, cellar, and fitted up as the above. For particulars, apply as above.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—THE OBSERVATORY.—A two-story and basement house, with 10 rooms, well finished, and water on. Railroad-av., half a mile from the depot. It is 35 by 55, built in modern style, by WANSON BALDWIN, Esq., and is the best manner. The view from the house is one of the finest on the whole village, and the lands are laid out on the city map, north and south. The lot is 100 feet front by 200 deep, and is in a very desirable neighborhood for a genteel family. For further particulars, inquire of S. M. ADAMS, No. 1 Commerce-st., Newark, N. J.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two splendid brick house fronts, on north side of 4th-st., near 8th-av. carting the house fronts, on the 8th-st. side of the main-st. fronting the house, with all the improvements, and in the best order, and ready for occupancy. Also, the lot, 100 feet front, with the land front, which will be very cheap, apply to H. W. BARTLETT, Post-Office, Lenox, or BOOME & BUNDY, Wall-st., Brooklyn, New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—By PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, No. 61 Liberty-st., near Nassau, a very desirable three-story and basement house, with all the modern improvements, and in the best order. Also, a very desirable three-story and basement house, in Bleecker-st., near Mercer-st., and

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NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT

BANK NOTICES

New-York Daily Times.

Saturday, April 21, 1855.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Dr. Hunter on the Complicateness of Consumption, and on the Means by which Disease of the Lungs is Detected.

LETTER NO. XV.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Consumption is often mistaken for other diseases. Although its destroying influence is confined to the lungs, the sympathetic complications to which it gives rise are frequently of such severity, and produce so much distress in other organs, as to lead to grievous mistakes and errors in treatment. If you have carefully read what I have said on the "*kinds of Consumption*," you will at once understand why it is that physicians are so liable to overlook the disease in the lungs, and direct their whole treatment to mere temporary derangements of the stomach, liver or bowels.

The injury always commences in the lungs, but often gives us no warning of its presence. It passes on from stage to stage, without pain, or cough, or expectoration. The lungs do not manifest their disease by suffering. I have known large ulcerous excavations to be formed without the patient ever having been conscious of the slightest pain. But when disease goes on thus silently in the lungs, it produces in *other parts* of the body the most violent disturbance. I will explain why derangement of the general health always follows any serious disease of the lungs.

In the changes which are ever going on in the body, the receiving of fresh nutriment and the expelling of impurities, there are certain offices to be performed by each organ. The stomach receives the food and prepares it for nutriment; the bowels, the kidneys, the skin, and the lungs expel the impurities—each has its appointed duty, and that duty its function.

Now the function of the lungs consists in purifying the blood, by removing from it a poisonous substance known as carbon. This is accomplished by breathing, and so destructive to life is this substance, that we die if we cease to breathe for even five minutes. The impure blood is sent from the heart to the lungs, and is distributed over the surface of the air-cells in delicate vessels, which form a perfect network on the inner surface of each cell. The heart throws, and every vessel is filled with blood; we breathe, and every air-cell is filled with air. By a beautiful law of nature, this momentary union is sufficient to remove the carbon from the blood, and the air is expelled from the lungs, loaded with this impurity.

Now, consider the immediate effect produced by disease within the lungs. The tubes and cells of the diseased part become filled up, and do not allow the air to enter, in consequence of which the blood sent to that part of the lungs returns to the heart *unpurified*, and is again sent the round of the circulation, producing disturbance in every part.

This disturbance we call "*sympathy*." But it is something more than this nervous connection existing between the organs of the body to which the term "sympathy" is frequently applied. It is sympathy produced by impure blood. The failure on the part of the lungs to perform their function, makes the several parts of the body together in the disastrous consequence which result therefrom. The injury begins in the lungs, whence it is transmitted from organ to organ, until the blood mainly becomes hot in the wide range of complaints to which it has given rise. In one instance, diarrhœa is so violent, and continues so much the character of "chronic dysentery" as to engross the whole attention. In another, the chief symptom consists in "disorder of the stomach," and is marked by loss of appetite, pain and vomiting; or there may be obstinate "dyspepsia," in which case it is the uppermost thing in the world for the patient to be dosed with "bitters to improve digestion." In a third, there is ulceration of the epiglottis, when the disease is thought to be "all in the throat;" in a fourth, "ulceration of the lungs," with loss of voice; in a fifth, the pleura becomes inflamed and adherent to the ribs, when the disease is called "chronic pleurisy." The pleurisy may not be discovered until rather late disease in the chest, which throws us a consumption; and then it is called "drops in the chest." Sometimes a hole ulcerates through the covering of the lungs, allowing the air to pass through into the cavity of the chest, producing a condition known as "pneumothorax," or "air in the chest." All these, and many other secondary diseases, become superadded on the original malady in the lungs, disguising its true character, and leading to the most deplorable and fatal errors in the practice.

Such are the "*complications of consumption*." Space will not permit me to extend my observations on this head, but I feel that I cannot leave it without warning the reader to be ever wrathful of the chest, and not to be misled by those blind or a hireling *pretend opinion*. Few medical men are competent to determine the true state of the lungs, in the early stages of consumption, and certainly no opinion can have the least value, except it be formed after a thorough and careful examination. Unfortunately for the poor invalid, and equally so for the dignity of our profession, examination of the lungs by the stethoscope, are generally little more than an idle form. They are made in the most careless manner—often through several thicknesses of clothing—and with a parade of knowledge and an assumption of intelligence, regarding the state of the lungs, which would deserve to be called ludicrous, if it were not tampering with human life. Hence spring the contradictory opinions given by physicians in the same case, and hence the doubts which have hitherto shrouded the invaluable principles of *Auscultation* and *Percussion*. The *public* have been in a great degree deprived of their *benefits*, and the profession as a consequence, has failed to obtain the confidence of the public. And the reason why this has so long existed, and continues, is, that the rhythmical attempts to grasp the moth. He is not satisfied with being a good physician, a thorough surgeon, or an able accoucheur, but he must needs be all three in one. Once engaged in practice, his active and dissimilar duties leave him no time or opportunity to fill up the blanks in his education. Whatever his ability may be, he is unable to obtain a profound acquaintance with either department, or to accumulate that amount of experience in any intricate disease which would render his opinion deserving of full reliance. Too often, indeed, all the pride of profession, and even the native genius of his own mind, are crushed out before the first years of his professional life are passed. He falls listlessly into the routine of his perceptors, and from this time forward clings to the dogmas of the past—lives on the discoveries of past generations, and *dies* without having added one stone to the venerable temple of medicine.

The study of auscultation and percussion alone requires years of intense application, combined with the practical experience of a Hospital for Consumption. Thus educated in all the sounds of the lungs, the physician can as easily and as accurately detect their condition, in disease, as the Pianist can detect, by the touch and the ear, the notes of the piano which are out of tune. But you might, with as great reason, expect a man to be a thorough musician without practice, as to look for a correct opinion, in diseases of the chest, from a physician who has not devoted *special* attention to their study.

In my next letter I shall discuss the "*Treatment of Consumption*." It was my intention to have continued the series to a much greater length, but I find that the nature of my professional engagements—in consultations at my office and in correspondence with patients from abroad—renders it necessary that I should devote my time wholly to the practical duties of my profession. I shall, therefore, close the present series in considering the Treatment of Consumption—availing myself, from time to time, of such leisure as may present, to add a few observations on such points as I deem of interest to the public. Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Diseases of the Lungs.
No. 626 Broadway, New-York, April 21, 1855.

[Communicated.]

Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Judging from the numerous letters I have received upon the subject, from medical men and others, the idea seems to be extensively entertained that I cannot continue to sell my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps under the Prohibitory Liquor Law. In fact, I understand a report has been circulated, with more industry than good will, that I established a dépôt at Philadelphia for the express purpose of emigrating to that city when the new measure takes effect.

Permit me, through your columns, to disabuse the public mind on this point, and to assure invalids in this State who use the article as a *medicinal diet drink*, that their supply is not likely to be cut off.

The first section of the law enacts that liquor *in transitu*, or stowed in a warehouse prior to its being sent to its place of destination, shall be exempt from seizure. This gives me the right to take the article out of bond and place it in my warehouse, thence to be dispatched at any future time to any place wherein it may be legally transported. It is clear, at any rate, that under this section I can store and bottle the Schnapps, and send it to agents appointed under the law, or export it beyond the limits of the State.

By the 22d section, it is provided that "essences, drugs, or any other preparation consisting in part of alcohol, and not intended to be used as a 'beverage,' shall not come under the penal restrictions of the statute." This, as I believe, exempts my preparation. From the first, I have recommended it as a medicinal diet drink, not as a common beverage. As a diuretic, a restorative, and a stomachic, it is endorsed and used by more than four thousand physicians, and I have their letters to show for it.

In April, 1851, before even Maine had sanctioned prohibition, I entered it as a patent medicine and received a certificate from the proper authorities, recognizing it as such. It is therefore a medicine according to law. Again it comes, beyond all reasonable cavil, under the head of *tinctures*. A tincture is defined, medically, to be an alcoholic solution of some vegetable or animal substance. The Schnapps consists of the purest oil of juniper chemically combined with unadulterated alcohol. It is therefore a *tincture*, and as properly entitled to that name as tincture of hope, tincture of cardamoms, &c. Nay, more—it is a well-known fact that in the preparation of tinctures generally, inferior and pernicious forms of alcohol are used, while the solvent in this case is a rectified spirit from which every acrid and corrosive element has been carefully expelled. This latter fact has been proved by analysis.

I cannot doubt, therefore, that my article is included in the exemptions of the 22d section, and may be sold by druggists, for remedial purposes, under the new law. If further proof that it is literally a medicine, and an invaluable one, be required, I can furnish written statements to that effect, under the hands of the most distinguished medical practitioners in this country. Nor is this all: I can even cite the language of the great Champion of Temperance, HORACE GREELEY, Esq., in support of my position. In an editorial article on the Schnapps, published in the *Tribune* of February 7, 1855, and which I have reason to know was penned by that gentleman, these words occur: "Many eminent doctors certify that its remedial effects are unequaled."

I am therefore firm in the belief that the Schnapps can be sold by druggists under the twenty-second section of the act, as well as stored, sold to sworn agents, and exported to other States, under the first section; and although, as a law-abiding citizen, I should bow to a different decision from the bench, I have no fear that such decision will ever be rendered. The spirit and intent of both sections, it appears to me, unmistakable.

There is a clause in the third section of the act which deserves special attention. It is the one restraining agents for the sale of liquor, from dealing in an adulterated article. Now it is not too much to assert that all liquors sold as beverages are more or less adulterated. Any dealer in them would, under oath, admit this fact. My Schnapps, being manufactured pure from my own manufactory in Schiedam, pronounced pure by the highest chemical authority here, endorsed as pure by the faculty, and being sold as pure on the strongest guarantees that an honest man can offer to an intelligent public, would seem to be the only article which meets this most essential requirement of the law.

There is much complaint against the new act among liquor dealers, but it must have long been evident to every thinking man that some severe restrictive measure was imperatively required. If the law just passed be too stringent, the responsibility does not rest upon the vendors of a pure article, but upon importers and mixers who have been willing to accumulate wealth at the expense of the health and morals of the community. The adulterated stimulants now in general use as beverages, have created, and were intended to create, a morbid thirst for ardent spirits, and hence their enormously increased consumption—hence the increased amount of misery, ruin and crime. UDOLPHO WOLFE.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD—TO INVALIDS VISITING OR RESIDING IN NEW-YORK.—A strong desire to save the invalid from the causes which frequently and quickly spread, induces the undersigned to give this public invitation to all invalids visiting this City for medical advice, or those residing here, to call upon him, at his office, No. 714 Broadway. He will be pleased to give them perfectly cash and reliable counsel and advice; and in all cases where he cannot afford relief he will give such information as will enable the invalid, resident or stranger, to avoid imposition, and find the medical and surgical aid required.

For the following diseases it may be premised from [illegible] A.M. to 4 o'clock P.M., every day in the week Sundays excepted:

Consumption, and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat.

Palpitation, and all other forms of Heart Disease.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of Stomach and Bowels, Piles, &c.

Prolapsus, and all forms of Female Complaints, Irregularities and Weaknesses.

Rheumatism, Scrofula, and all Skin Diseases.

Persons at a distance are invited to consult him by letter, giving him a full statement of the case. Prompt answers will be returned.

All counsel and advice without any charge whatever.

Address S. S. FITCH, A.M., M.D.,
No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

From the Bridgeport Standard, April 19.

SPLENDID CARRIAGE.—At the factory of J. MOTT & Co., in State-street, we saw a splendid carriage, ordered by Mr. BARNUM, the livery man of Hartford. It is of a new design—of composite order we should say—partly Crane Neck, partly Brisska, and partly Catache; it is of "Sam's" own contrivance, and it is expected that the thing will be appropriated to the use of Gov. MINOR on election day. As such is its destination, no pains or expense have been spared in its construction; the finest material is used, and the painting, carving, moulding, and elaborate silver plating are greatly admired. The cipher on the panels seems to be an English design Americanized—the "Stars and Stripes" form the body, and the British emblems are surmounted by the eagle. Altogether this is one of the most elegant carriages—perhaps the most elegant ever got up in this part of the world. The expense was about $2,000; with a harness and horses conformable—the establishment may be rated at $3,000.

The above carriage may be seen at the Repository of MOTT & Co., No. 640 Broadway, from 3 o'clock this afternoon until Monday night of next week.

[Advertisement.]

DR. JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA is the most effectual purifyer of the blood and all the secretions of the human system. Our most eminent physicians (to whom its composition has been made known) pronounce it to be an unequaled Tonic Medicine for indigestion, dyspepsia and liver complaints. Sold, wholesale and retail, at Dr. JOHN BULL's Principal Office, No. 2 Cortlandt-street, two doors from Broadway. Price, in quart bottles, $1 each, or six bottles for $5.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A marvelous medicine for the fair sex. Where it's possible to have an assumption of indies, (smaller in a baby show,) a premium of ten thousand dollars would be given could any be shown as healthy, handsome, fresh or lively as those who have taken these pills. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FITTING AND FIXTURES.—Stores, dwellings, factories and public buildings promptly fitted with gas-pipes and fixtures, cheaper than any other house. A splendid assortment of chandeliers, pendants, brackets, &c., of the latest designs, at the wholesale and retail Gas Fixture Manufactory of JAMES G. MOFFAT, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-street, third block west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TO OUR CUSTOMERS IN NEW-YORK CITY.—In obedience to a custom originating with our firm of introducing QUARTERLY new and original patterns for *Gentlemen's Hats*, we beg to announce those for April, 1855, as the most finished production of ART HATTING ever presented for public acceptance and approval.

LEARY & Co., Astor House, Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

STEAMBOAT RAVENSWOOD, April 12, 1855.

MR. VANDERHOOF, No. 32 Moore-st.,—I have used your Sperm Oil at $1 50 one month, both in lamps and on my engine, and find it *clear of gum*, and the *best and cheapest* oil I have used in ten years.

CHARLES NEWTON, Engineer.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt-streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 359 BROADWAY.—The largest in the world. Photographs and Daguerreotypes in every style. Gallery, dressing and operating rooms on the same floor. The finest collection of portraits in America. Strangers in New-York are respectfully invited to pay it a visit.

[Advertisement.]

☞ COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS for $6, $8, $10, $15 and $20, in a style superior to any others made in this country. Cabinet and Life sizes, plain and colored. Copies by this process. BRADY, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's.

[Advertisement.]

☞ SHAKESPEARE'S Pen Portraits have never been equaled, no more than those exquisite Photographic Likenesses made by ROOT, No. 363 Broadway. See his great show this day.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-st.—See under head of Paints.

LONG ISLAND.

Affairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

There is considerable activity at the Navy-Yard at Brooklyn. On the occasion of putting in the last frame of the *Niagara* a few days ago, three hearty cheers were given for the ship, three more for Mr. STEERS the constructor, and three more for Mr. HULL.

On Tuesday last a detachment of 50 seamen was sent to the Charlestown Navy-Yard, Boston. The store-ship *Relief* is nearly ready for sea. She is to sail for Rio Janeiro, with supplies for the South American squadron. The steamship *Supply* is ordered to be fitted to proceed to Egypt, where she is to receive a load of camels which were authorized by last Congress to be tried as an experiment in crossing the Western prairies. The bark *Erie*, for the Arctic Expedition, has received her new sheathing, and her inside works are proceeding rapidly.

There is a current report that JESSE FOLK, master joiner, has been removed from office on account of his refusal to employ foreigners in his Department. This, however, is as yet mere report, the order for his removal not yet having arrived. He has been in the Yard since the present Administration came in, and, we understand, formerly served two terms, under TYLER and POLK, we believe.

On Thursday afternoon a man, named JOHN QUINLAN, in the employ of Mr. STEERS, while engaged in moving a large timber, had his leg fractured. The cattle started suddenly and the timber struck him. Surgeon SMITH set the fractured limb, and the poor fellow was sent to the Brooklyn City Hospital.

The Henry Clay Case.

This case was continued in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, before Judge ROCKWELL, yesterday. The injuries to Mrs. LOCKITT consist of burns about the head and shoulders. That on her shoulders is said to have suppurated so as to permanently disable her. The defence admit that they were owners of the *Henry Clay*, and that plaintiffs were passengers at the time of the accident to the boat. These points having been conceded, and the burning and injuries and non-arrival proven by the plaintiffs, they rested their case, at the same time contending that the onus of proving negligence did not rest upon them, but the defence must show the contrary.

The defence is being proceeded with.

The Brooklyn City Court.

"Who will be Judge of this Court after the 1st of May?" is the vexed question in Brooklyn at the present time. Judge GREENWOOD, whose term would have expired on May 1, resigned on the 31st of December last, and the Common Council appointed ERASTUS D. CULVER to fill the vacancy, so that when May arrives we shall have no Judge of the City Court. The Board of Convassers decided that Samuel E. JOHNSON, Esq., received the largest number of votes for that office last Feb., but the gentleman declined to take the oath of office, and consequently there is no one, as it appears, to fill that important position.

☞ A new German Company has been organized in Brooklyn and attached to the 72d Regiment. The Captain is John Wiss.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, April 19, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 124 Hudson-st., by Rev. Mr. Campbell, Mr. HENRY J. WARREN to Miss FRANCES MARY, daughter of Major James Wright.

On Thursday evening, April 19, at the 4th Presbyterian Church, by Rev. James Sinclair, of Cincinnati, Dr. JAMES WARD P. LAWRENCE to MARY, only daughter of Capt. S. Orcutt, both of this City.

On the 19th, at Trinity, April 19, by Rev. Dr. Cutler, Mr. WILLIAM McMULLEN to Miss LYDIA O. BROWN, all of this City.

On Thursday evening, April 19, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, of this City, to MARY D. ASHBY, of Philadelphia.

On Wednesday, April 11, at the residence of C. H. Ferris, Esq., Rev. Dr. Wilson officiating, Mr. ALEX. F. OLCOTT, of New-York, to MISS T. M. JANNEY, of Leesburg, Va.

In the city of Auburn, on Thursday, April 19, by Rev. H. A. Nelson, Mr. JOSIAH T. WRIGHT, of Jamesville, Wis., to Miss FANNY, second daughter of T. M. HUNT, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, April 19, of apoplexy, BERNAY F. ELLIOTT, in the 59th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 38 Division-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

In this City, on Friday, April 20, MARY ELIZA KILPATRICK, aged 17 years, daughter of Robert and Martha Kilpatrick.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Redeemer, in 35th-st., between 2d and 3d-ave., on Sunday afternoon, the 22d inst., at 2½ o'clock.

In this City, on the morning of Friday, April 20, JAMES, only child of James D. and Margaret Hallinan, aged 3 years, 2 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family are invited, without further invitation, to attend the funeral, on Saturday, April 21, at 12 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 34 Hamilton-st., corner of Hudson.

In this City, on Friday morning, April 20, after a painful illness, MARY ANN, wife of Wright Gilkes, aged 32 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday (to-morrow), at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 127 West 34th-st., near Broadway, without further invitation.

In this City, on Friday, April 20, of scarlet fever, CLEVELAND, youngest of Mr. J. Frances and the late John Harmon, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, John B. Martin, No. 120 Franklin-st., this (Saturday), at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Woodbridge, N. J., for interment.

In this City, on the afternoon of Thursday, April 19, WILLIAM BRAMAN, M. D., in the 80th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 37 Mottstreet, on First Day afternoon, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Jersey City, N. J., for interment on Second Day morning, by the Long Island Railroad, at 10 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Thursday evening, April 19, of consumption, DAVID D., eldest son of David D. and Catharine H. Orme, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at the residence of his father, No. 170 West 16th-st.; without further invitation. The remains will be conveyed to Oak Hill Cemetery on Monday morning.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

In this City, on Friday morning, April 20, of consumption, ANNA MARIA, wife of Edwin L. Hall, of late City, aged 28 years and 6 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 54 East 26th-st., corner of 4th-av.

In this City, suddenly, ADELINE, third daughter of Wm. Haines, aged 15 years, 9 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the 2d-st. Methodist Church, between 4th and 5th-avs., this day, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

In this City, on Thursday, April 19, EZRA W., youngest son of Dr. and Mrs. H. Weeks Brown, aged 18 months.

The friends of the family are invited, without further invitation, to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 21st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from their residence, No. 13 McDougal-st. Interment at St. Paul's.

At Poughkeepsie on Wednesday evening, April 18, ALICE BARRETT, wife of Benson J. Lossing, in the 44th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place at Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

At Philadelphia, on Tuesday, April 10, GEORGE A. CURTIS, of New-York, aged 30 years.

☞ Vermont papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 20.

$7,000	Virginia 6s	94	100	Panama R. R. sim.	94
14,000	do.	94	200	do.	94
1,000	do.	97	100	do.	95
1,000	North Carolina 6s	23	5	do.	95
12,000	Indiana State 5s	84	25	Morris & Ess. R.R.	92
1,000	Indiana 5s	81	200	Erie Railroad	43
1,000	Missouri 6s	92	100	do.	43
9,000	do.	92	100	do.	43
500	City 7s, '67	99	50	do.	43
6,000	Erie Bonds 2d m.	71	50	do.	43
6,000	Erie Bonds of '79	87	50	do.	43
4,000	I. Sel. M. Gen's line	85	50	do.	43
5,000	Pennsylv'n 6s '42	90	100	do.	43
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. 8 Fred.	90	200	do.	43
	Insc. Bks. Cert. int.		200	do.	43
8,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	82	100	do.	43
100	N. Y. Cen. Tr.	101	100	do.	43
1,000	Cl. & Tol. Div. Bds	71	200	do.	43
10	Am. Exchange Bank	110	100	do.	43
100	Canton Co.	82	200	do.	43
2000	Mich. So. Ind. 8 ls.	65	100	do.	43
1000	T. H. & A. 2d m. s. f.	54	100	do.	43
200	Penn. & Lehigh V. Co.	2	200	Harlem Railroad	13
200	Hempstead Branch Co.	25	100	do.	13
200	Cumberland Coal Co.	22	100	do.	13
100	do.	22	200	Reading Railroad	83
100	do.	22	100	do.	83
100	do.	22	100	do.	83
100	do.	22	100	do.	83
100	do.	22	100	do.	83
100	do.	22	100	do.	83
5	M. Y. Central R.R.	93	100	do.	83
1000	do.	93	100	do.	83
100	do.	93	100	do.	83
200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R. s5	73	100	do.	83
50	do.	73	100	Hudson River R. R.	29
100	do.	73	100	do.	29
100	do.	73	100	do.	29
10	Chic. & R. I. Railroad	77	100	do.	29
25	Mich. Central R. R.	80	100	do.	29

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at Auction by SIMEON BRAPER:

$4,000 Clevo. and Pittsburg R. R. 1st Mort. int. sd. 66½
3,000 Buf., Corning & N. Y. R. R. 1st Mort. int. sd. 56
9,000 Ohio and Mississippi R. R. 2d Mort. int. sdd. 50
600 shares New-Jersey Frankliniite Co. 90

Messrs. BURNETT, DAVIS & MAIN, who have adopted Saturday as their regular sale day, instead of Wednesday, will hold the first sale of bonds, stocks, &c., under the new arrangement to-morrow (Saturday) at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Indiana State 5s	84½	50	Cleve & Toledo R. R.	74
12,000	Missouri 6s	92	50	do.	74
10,000	do.	92½	50	Hudson Riv. R. R.	29
4,000	Virginia 6s	97	50	do.	29
5,000	do.	97	100	Canton Company	82
8,000	Erie Bds. of '79	88	200	do.	82
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. s5	90	200	do.	82
8,000	do.	90	200	do.	82
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. s5	101	200	Erie Railroad	43
200	Cumber. Coal Co.	22	200	do.	43
200	do.	22	200	do.	43
200	do.	22	100	do.	43
400	do.	22	100	do.	43
50	do.	22	100	Panama Railroad s5m	95
100	do.	22	100	do.	95
125	N. Y. Central R. R.	94	100	Reading Railroad	83
50	do.	94			

FRIDAY, April 20—P. M.

The engagements of Specie for the Bremen and Havre steamers, sailing to-morrow, are understood to be light; less than a quarter of a million by both vessels. Their mails will be moderate. The transactions in Foreign bills were at 109¼@110¼ on London; 5 13¾@5 12½ on Paris; the latter less firm than for the last packet. The demand for Money is not active, and call loans are supplied to the Stock Brokers of established credit at 6 ⅌ cent.; in some instances, on very select collaterals, at 5 ⅌ cent. The offerings of short paper at the large Banks are not equal this week, as a general thing, to the income from maturing bills. Altogether, the Money Market for the instant is quite as easy as it has been at any time for weeks past, which, in the face of an unusually heavy export of Gold, and small receipts from California, excites considerable remark in the Street, and is accounted for by the diminished volume of business compared with this time last season, when money was worth 12 ⅌ cent. on paper.

The Stock Exchange rose about 1 ⅌ cent. to-day on the share list, and was ¼@¾ ⅌ cent stiffer on State and Railway Bonds. The sales of New-York Central, Erie and Reading were pretty free. A leading operator, usually found on the Bear side, took 1,000 shares New-York Central, in a single line, at 93¾ at the early Board. Erie closed with sales at 50½ against 49 ⅌ cent. yesterday afternoon. Reading was done at 83½. Illinois Central Bonds recovered to 78 ⅌ cent., buyer 10 days. Virginia State 6s, 97, cash, and Missouri's 93½. Panama Securities rallied 2 ⅌ cent. on the cash Stock, and the *short* sellers put out contracts at 96, six months' option, against 93, four months' option, a few days ago. The *Star of the South*, freight steamer, arrived last night, reports the road in good condition—making time from Ocean to Ocean in 4 hours. The shares of the Hudson River Road participated in the general improvement of prices. We have heard from shrewd Railway observers, not immediately interested in this line, that no road property in the State has undergone more decided reforms in the administration of its operating expenses and other management for the past six months, than the Hudson River. The new President, Mr. SLOAN, is said to be a thoroughly practical man; overseeing the entire business in person, and introducing and enforcing economical changes, which have worked to the great saving of the machinery and money of the concern, without diminishing its usefulness and convenience. If this be really so, there is one other reform which Mr. SLOAN ought to introduce, and which would surely add to the obligations of the Stock and Third Boards[illegible]. Having done a good business—as now represented by rumor only—the first half of the current Railroad year, October 1, 1854, to April 1, 1855, he should give the leading or central figures of the six months' traffic and expenses, in the shape of a liable form of a report, or, at least, a comprehensive memorandum for the use of the press. This would seem to be due to his constituents, whose shares are now selling very low in the market, considerably one-half the rates of last Spring, when, as it turned out in the circular of Mr. A. D. RANDOLPH, the ex-President, after the close of the railroad year, the work was scarcely paying expenses and interest—and whose Third Bonds are selling below their intrinsic worth in view of the changed state of management. The Harlem road turned $85,162 in March, against $75,970 same month last year; The earning for the first half of the railroad year $534,886, against $454,474 the first half of the previous railroad year.

The steamship *Illinois*, for Aspinwall, carried out to-day, $200,000 in Gold Coin, small denominations, on Government account, for the use of the San Francisco Branch Mint, which is temporarily closed, and which has not been able to coin small pieces. The money came out of the Sub-Treasury. The operation looks like "Coals to Newcastle;" though the scarcity of Gold change on the Pacific renders it a Government necessity, as well as a public convenience. This shipment and other disbursements to-day, reduce the regular Sub-Treasury balance this afternoon to $2,507,053.

The Harbor Encroachment Commission, appointed by the State, organized to-day at the Astor House; all the members, consisting of Messrs. G. W. PATTERSON, of Chautauque; TALCOTT, of Erie; PERSHING KING, of St. Lawrence; BOWEN, of New-York; and JOHN VANNERSILL, of Kings, being present. The Commission will proceed at an early day, if the weather favors them, to a survey of the Harbor of New-York; and its slips and piers, on the North and East Rivers, and will have the assistance of the best engineering and other practical talent for a thorough examination, that the most liberal remuneration will procure. All the obstructions to and encroachments upon the commerce of the port and harbor of New-York, from the lower bay to the upper boundary of the Island of New-York, on both rivers, and on the Brooklyn and Williamsburg side of the East River, will, we understand, be thoroughly examined, and reported upon, with such recommendations as to removal or remedy as may strike the Commission as just and feasible.

The changes of location among the Banks, Bankers and Brokers, from Wall-street to the neighboring sections of Nassau and William-streets, are likely to be numerous. The Bank of the State, and Messrs. MATTHEW MORGAN & SONS, Agents for the New-Orleans Canal Bank, are building on the northeast corner of William and Exchange-place. Mr. RICHARD BELL, Agent of the Bank of British North America, has taken an office in the same vicinity. The Bank of the Commonwealth has recently removed into its new and commodious brown stone building, northeast corner of Nassau and Pine. The Stock Brokers are not well pleased with their new quarters over the Corn Exchange, and have been invited to the upper rooms of the Commonwealth building, rent free. The Bank of Commerce will commence its new building, on the property recently purchased, corner of Nassau and Cedar, opposite the Post-office, early in May. The lots have cost the Bank a large sum, and the building will no doubt be made to correspond to the eligibility for other offices, besides the Bank, of the location. The *Post* notices a rumor that Mr. BELMONT, the Agent for the ROTHSCHILD's, will take part of the building.

The Foreign Dry goods Import this week, is one of the lightest of the season. The total entries, 405,503, are little over one-fourth the amount for the corresponding week of last April, $1,790,649. More goods are being withdrawn from Public Store, to be marketed, in proportion than the amount warehoused, but the consumption of the week, altogether, is only $606,161, against $1,534,311, marketed the same week in 1854. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHD'N. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	726	$189,220	36	$4,527	126	$38,600
Man. of Cotton	123	22,017	27	4,643	297	51,403
Man. of Silk	517	180,461	2	1,280	103	32,525
Man. of Flax	68	4,224	34	12,267	122	22,776
Miscellaneous	17	10,198	6	2,263	87	10,459
Total	946	$406,520	105	$25,000	747	$155,763
		25,000				538,325
Total entered		$431,520	Total warehoused			$694,088

We are requested to state that Mr. S. DRAPER's Auction catalogue for Tuesday next will embrace $100,000 in the Stock of the United States Mail Steamship Company—New-York and Aspinwall Line—and $20,000 Pacific Mail Company—Panama to San Francisco.

Among the new Bank bills approved by the Governor of Pennsylvania, are the Charter of the City Bank of Pennsylvania, $500,000, and the recharter of the old Bank of Pennsylvania, the fiscal and transfer agent of the Commonwealth. The Governor vetoed a Charter for Pottstown, one for Mercer, and a recharter of the York County Bank. The last on the ground of informality in the advertised application of the Bank. The Legislature is progressing with a bill to amend the act of last year authorizing the sale of the main line of the Public Works for $10,000,000. The sum of $7,000,000 was first substituted; but as the bill now stands the minimum price is fixed at $8,000,000. These Works cost the Commonwealth, besides repairs, about $30,000,000. At $8,000,000 it is not improbable the Pennsylvania Railroad Company may become interested in the purchase. They now use the State Railroad from Columbia, East, and their own line runs parallel with the Canal from that point, West.

Under the operation of the recent amendment made by Congress to the law regulating the New-York Assay Office, the deposits of California Gold at the Principal Mint at Philadelphia, in March, were reduced to $123,000. The Gold Coinage for the month was $843,001. The Gold Coinage the previous two months was $7,858,970. The Silver Coinage for March was $41,000, and for three months $300,000.

The City Deposits of Albany have been awarded to the Albany Exchange Bank, at an interest of 5½ ⅌ cent., being the highest bid. The Mechanics' and Farmers' bid 4.20 ⅌ cent., and the State Bank 4 ⅌ cent.

The President of one of the leading Banks in Charleston writes to a private correspondent in this City that, in his opinion, there will be no rush of Cotton or Exchange to market from the South. Both will continue to rule high, and business be prolonged through the Summer months. A New-York merchant, now in Mississippi, writes to his partners, under date of Columbus, April 12: "We have two boats up to-day; river falling fast; freight six dollars a bale to Mobile, and the boats dare take but little at that." So that though the reported rise is true, yet being unsupported by additional rains, it will avail but little towards freighting down the 200,000 bales Cotton, believed to be ready on or near the banks of the Tombigbee and Warrior Rivers.

Boston Money Market.

From the Boston Courier, April 20.

Borrowers who are in good credit are obtaining all money they want for regular business purposes at 6 ⅌ cent., and first-class paper is not offered in the street, as it is readily taken at the banks. Demand loans have in some instances, recently, been obtained at 5 ⅌ cent., and a large amount of deposits remains unemployed. General apathy has caused this result, aided by the past and present contraction in trade and commerce. The payments are very light, and growing smaller, which warrants the belief, in a continued plentifulness of money, at low rates of interest. The Stock market still favors the bears, to the small extent of the daily sales, but there is no decided desire manifested either to buy or to sell at the current quotations.

SALES ON STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*First Board*—$2,100 City Railroad 6s, 93; $6,200 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '96, 77; $1,000 Wilmington Railroad, 6s, 82; $2,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 82; $1,000 Chester Valley Railroad 6s, 50; $1,000 do., 52; $3,000 Lehigh Coal and Navigation 6s, '97, 87; $1,000 Cataw